

6/6
February 21, 2003

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Feb W02

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030213,UT=20030123

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Set	Items	Description
S1	394	SUBSCRIBER?()LINE?()INTERFACE?()CIRCUIT?
S2	168645	INTEGRATED()CIRCUIT? OR IC OR (PC OR PCMCIA OR MEMORY OR R-OM OR RAM OR CHIP OR PLUGIN)(2N)CARD? OR INSERTION()BOARD? OR ASIC OR DISCRETE()COMPONENT?
S3	115953	SEMICONDUCTOR? OR CMOS OR NMOS OR PMOS OR (COMPLEMENTARY OR POSITIVE()CHANNEL OR NEGATIVE()CHANNEL)()METAL()OXIDE()SEMIC-ONDUCTOR?
S4	673603	TIP OR SEND? OR DISPATCH? OR TRANSMIT? OR TRANSMISS?
S5	807654	RING OR RETURN? OR RECEIV?
S6	890070	SENSE? OR SENSOR? OR SENSING OR DETECT? OR RECOGNI? OR ISO-LAT? OR CALCULAT? OR IDENTIF? OR UNCOVER? OR DIAGNOS?
S7	1216217	ADJUST? OR ACCLIMAT? OR ACCOMODAT? OR ADAPT? OR CONFORM? OR TAILOR? OR MODIF? OR ALTER? OR CUSTOMI? OR READJUST?
S8	918774	CURRENT? OR VOLT? OR POWER? OR ELECTRIC? OR SIGNAL?
S9	2016	LINEFEED? OR LINE()FEED?
S10	5	S1(S)S2(S)S3
S11	54	S1(S)(S2 OR S3)
S12	18	S11(S)S4(S)S5
S13	16	S12 NOT S10
S14	199520	S6(3N)S8
S15	134152	S7(3N)S8
S16	77	S1(S)(S14 OR S15)
S17	4	S16(S)S9
S18	3	S17 NOT (S13 NOT S10)
S19	28	S16(S)S4(S)S5
S20	23	S19 NOT (S18 OR S13 OR S10)
S21	0	S20(S)(S2 OR S3)
S22	822	S2(S)S3(S)S4(S)S5
S23	141	S22(S)(S14 OR S15)
S24	0	S23(S)S9
S25	1	S23 AND IC={H04M-003/00 OR H04M-019/00}
S26	1	S25 NOT (S20 OR S18 OR S10)
S27	24391	S2(S)S3
S28	119318	S4(5N)S5
S29	408	S27(S)S28
S30	69	S29(S)(S14 OR S15)
S31	66	S30 NOT (S26 OR S20 OR S18 OR S10)
S32	24	S31/TI,AB,CM
S33	28	S29(10N)(S14 OR S15)
S34	6	S33/TI,AB,CM

February 21, 2003

13/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01466814

System and Method for Lifeline backup in communication networks
System und Verfahren zur Sicherstellung von Telefondiensten in
Kommunikationsnetzwerken
Systeme et Methode pour souvegarde d'un service telephonique dans un reseau
de communication

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Ericsson Inc., (1318019), 511 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, N.C.
27709, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

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Risseuw, Frank, 1 Mountain View Road, Lynchburg, Virginia 24502, (US)
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

HOFFMANN - EITLE (101511), Patent- und Rechtsanwälte Arabellastrasse 4,
81925 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1250014 A2 021016 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002007320 020404;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 832643 010411

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04Q-003/00

ABSTRACT EP 1250014 A2

A secondary cellular backup device provides a secondary communication path to a cellular network for customer premise equipment (CPE) in case a primary broadband communication path is disrupted. A secondary device consistent with the invention may be connected directly to an existing household communication network such as telephone wiring or a cellular network to share the existing network with CPE. As such, the secondary device may be connected in parallel with other devices sharing a telephone wiring communication network. A method of connecting a secondary backup device for providing lifeline backup services and a method for switching between a primary broadband communication path and a secondary communication path is also provided.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 112

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 021016 A2 Published application without search report
LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200242	1479
SPEC A	(English)	200242	2719
Total word count - document A			4198
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			4198

...SPECIFICATION integrated circuit contained within the primary service gateway 102-1. The SLIC may also provide tip / ring voltage to the customer premise network via the tip and ring wires in a typical twisted pair cable.

The primary service gateway 102-1 may also...

13/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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February 21, 2003

01272492

Internal temperature regulation of subscriber terminal

Interne Temperaturregelung fur Teilnehmerendgerat

Regulation de la temperature interne dans un terminal d'un abonne

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, (1679603), Suite 527, 300 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19801, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Estulin, Walter, 15117 Kovats Drive, Philadelphia, PA 19116, (US)

Huah, Jim J., 103 Hart Road, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034, (US)

Kaewell, John, 2295 Rittenhouse Square, Bensalem, PA 19020, (US)

Kinney, Kevin, 1840 Adams Circle, Coopersburg, PA 18036, (US)

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Vanderslice, William T.Jr., 544 Noble Street, Norristown, PA 19401, (US)

Vessal, David, 600 Spruce Lane, Villanova, PA 19086, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Frohwitter, Bernhard, Dipl.-Ing. (150674), Patent- und Rechtsanwälte, Possartstrasse 20, 81679 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1096692 A1 010502 (Basic)

EP 1096692 B1 020925

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000120213 950717;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 278471 940721

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IE; IT; LI; NL; PT; SE

RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 775388 (EP 95927208)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04B-001/16; H04B-001/04

CITED PATENTS (EP B): US 4870698 A; US 5287555 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 007, no. 182 (E-192), 11 August 1983

(1983-08-11) & JP 58 087923 A (MITSUBISHI DENKI KK), 25 May 1983

(1983-05-25)

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 015, no. 050 (E-1030), 6 February 1991

(1991-02-06) & JP 02 280636 A (NEC CORP), 16 November 1990 (1990-11-16)

;

ABSTRACT EP 1096692 A1

A subscriber unit of a time division multiple access (TDMA) radiotelephone system is, from a power consumption standpoint, reconfigured in each time slot of a TDMA frame to a power consumption tessellation in which subscriber unit circuit components not needed for communication signal processing in that time slot are powered down, and other components are powered up.

Some circuit components are powered down by switching their power supply circuits. In order to minimize the extent of circuitry that must be provided to distribute power consumption control signals, other techniques (which utilize circuitry provided for other purposes), such as clock frequency control or power down commands, also are utilized to modify controlled circuit component power consumption without actually controlling power supply circuits. Loop connection length between the subscriber unit and the subscriber's telephone set, or other terminal equipment, is limited to a length which is much less than the length of a radio link on which the subscriber unit operates. Programmable ring frequency logic controls the frequency of a ringing signal generator, and a high frequency ring control signal is switched on and off in the cadence of ringing operation. Also an expansion header is provided to enable serving plural subscriber loop circuits with the same radio equipment for reducing per line power consumption.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 214

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1A

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010502 A1 Published application with search report

February 21, 2003

Examination: 010502 A1 Date of request for examination: 20000925
Change: 010516 A1 Inventor information changed: 20010329
Examination: 010816 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20010628

Grant: 020925 B1 Granted patent

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200118	688
CLAIMS B	(English)	200239	353
CLAIMS B	(German)	200239	336
CLAIMS B	(French)	200239	426
SPEC A	(English)	200118	15031
SPEC B	(English)	200239	15213
Total word count - document A			15722
Total word count - document B			16328
Total word count - documents A + B			32050

...SPECIFICATION ASIC 20 logic circuits 32. Principal components of the line interface unit 53 are a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) 56, a coder/decoder (CODEC) 57 (sometimes called a subscriber loop audio circuit (SLAC)), a **ring** circuit 58, and a **ring** relay 59. Relay 59 is illustrated in its normal position during a call connection, and...
...activated by a signal from the SLIC 56. The subscriber loop is schematically represented by **tip** lead and **ring** lead resistors 62 and 63, respectively, and a resistor 66 representing the subscriber telephone set...

...SPECIFICATION ASIC 20 logic circuits 32. Principal components of the line interface unit 53 are a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) 56, a coder/decoder (CODEC) 57 (sometimes called a subscriber loop audio circuit (SLAC)), a **ring** circuit 58, and a **ring** relay 59. Relay 59 is illustrated in its normal position during a call connection, and...

...activated by a signal from the SLIC 56. The subscriber loop is schematically represented by **tip** lead and **ring** lead resistors 62 and 63, respectively, and a resistor 66 representing the subscriber telephone set...

13/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01254313

Power consumption control method and apparatus for a communication system
subscriber unit

Schaltung und Verfahren zur Stromverbrauchsregelung für ein
Kommunikationsendgerät

Procede et appareil pour diminuer la consommation de courant dans une unite
d'abonne d'un systeme de telecommunication

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, (1679603), Suite 527, 300 Delaware
Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19801, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Estulin, Walter, 15117 Kovats Drive, Philadelphia, PA 19116, (US)
Huah, Jim J., 103 Hart Road, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034, (US)
Kaewell, John, 2295 Rittenhouse Square, Bensalem, PA 19020, (US)
Kinney, Kevin, 1840 Adams Circle, Coopersburg, PA 18036, (US)
Lemmo, Mark A., 14 Spruce Drive, Holland, PA 18966, (US)
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Vessal, David, 600 Spruce Lane, Villanova, PA 19086, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Frohwitter, Bernhard, Dipl.-Ing. (150674), Patent- und Rechtsanwälte,

February 21, 2003

Possartstrasse 20, 81679 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1083665 A2 010314 (Basic)
EP 1083665 A3 020807
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000120212 950717;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 278471 940721
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IE; IT; LI; NL; PT; SE
RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):
EP 775388 (EP 95927208)
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04B-001/16; H04M-001/72

ABSTRACT EP 1083665 A2

A subscriber unit of a time division multiple access (TDMA) radiotelephone system is, from a power consumption standpoint, reconfigured in each time slot of a TDMA frame to a power consumption tessellation in which subscriber unit circuit components not needed for communication signal processing in that time slot are powered down, and other components are powered up.

Some circuit components are powered down by switching their power supply circuits. In order to minimize the extent of circuitry that must be provided to distribute power consumption control signals, other techniques (which utilize circuitry provided for other purposes), such as clock frequency control or power down commands, also are utilized to modify controlled circuit component power consumption without actually controlling power supply circuits. Loop connection length between the subscriber unit and the subscriber's telephone set, or other terminal equipment, is limited to a length which is much less than the length of a radio link on which the subscriber unit operates. Programmable ring frequency logic controls the frequency of a ringing signal generator, and a high frequency ring control signal is switched on and off in the cadence of ringing operation. Also an expansion header is provided to enable serving plural subscriber loop circuits with the same radio equipment for reducing per line power consumption.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 214

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 3

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010314 A2 Published application without search report
Examination: 010314 A2 Date of request for examination: 20000925
Change: 010502 A2 Inventor information changed: 20010314
Change: 010516 A2 Inventor information changed: 20010329
Change: 020807 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
20020619
Search Report: 020807 A3 Separate publication of the search report
Examination: 030205 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20021223

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200111	440
SPEC A	(English)	200111	15015
Total word count - document A			15455
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			15455

...SPECIFICATION ASIC 20 logic circuits 32. Principal components of the line interface unit 53 are a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) 56, a coder/decoder (CODEC) 57 (sometimes called a subscriber loop audio circuit (SLAC)), a **ring** circuit 58, and a **ring** relay 59. Relay 59 is illustrated in its normal position during a call connection, and...

...activated by a signal from the SLIC 56. The subscriber loop is schematically represented by **tip** lead and **ring** lead resistors 62 and 63, respectively, and a resistor 66 representing the subscriber telephone set...

February 21, 2003

13/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01254312

Power consumption control method and apparatus for a communication system
subscriber unit
Schaltung und Verfahren zur Stromverbrauchsregelung für ein
Kommunikationsendgerät
Procédé et appareil pour diminuer la consommation de courant dans une unité
d'abonné d'un système de télécommunication

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, (1679603), Suite 527, 300 Delaware
Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19801, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Estulin, Walter, 15117 Kovats Drive, Philadelphia, PA 19116, (US)
Huah, Jim J., 103 Hart Road, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034, (US)
Kaewell, John, 2295 Rittenhouse Square, Bensalem, PA 19020, (US)
Kinney, Kevin, 1840 Adams Circle, Coopersburg, PA 18036, (US)
Lemmo, Mark A., 14 Spruce Drive, Holland, PA 18966, (US)
Regensburg, Michael W., 305 Windsor Lane, Marilton, NJ 08053, (US)
Vanderslice, William T.Jr., 544 Noble Street, Norristown, PA 19401, (US)
Vessal, David, 600 Spruce Lane, Villanova, PA 19086, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Frohwitter, Bernhard, Dipl.-Ing. (150674), Patent- und Rechtsanwälte,
Possartstrasse 20, 81679 München, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1083664 A2 010314 (Basic)
EP 1083664 A3 020807

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000120211 950717;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 278471 940721

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IE; IT; LI; NL; PT; SE

RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 775388 (EP 95927208)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04B-001/16; H04M-019/00

ABSTRACT EP 1083664 A2

A subscriber unit of a time division multiple access (TDMA) radiotelephone system is, from a power consumption standpoint, reconfigured in each time slot of a TDMA frame to a power consumption tessellation in which subscriber unit circuit components not needed for communication signal processing in that time slot are powered down, and other components are powered up.

Some circuit components are powered down by switching their power supply circuits. In order to minimize the extent of circuitry that must be provided to distribute power consumption control signals, other techniques (which utilize circuitry provided for other purposes), such as clock frequency control or power down commands, also are utilized to modify controlled circuit component power consumption without actually controlling power supply circuits. Loop connection length between the subscriber unit and the subscriber's telephone set, or other terminal equipment, is limited to a length which is much less than the length of a radio link on which the subscriber unit operates. Programmable ring frequency logic controls the frequency of a ringing signal generator, and a high frequency ring control signal is switched on and off in the cadence of ringing operation. Also an expansion header is provided to enable serving plural subscriber loop circuits with the same radio equipment for reducing per line power consumption.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 214

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1B

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010314 A2 Published application without search report

February 21, 2003

Examination: 010314 A2 Date of request for examination: 20000925
Change: 010502 A2 Inventor information changed: 20010314
Change: 010516 A2 Inventor information changed: 20010329
Change: 020807 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
20020620
Search Report: 020807 A3 Separate publication of the search report
Examination: 030205 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20021223

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200111	342
SPEC A	(English)	200111	15015
Total word count - document A			15357
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			15357

...SPECIFICATION ASIC 20 logic circuits 32. Principal components of the line interface unit 53 are a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) 56, a coder/decoder (CODEC) 57 (sometimes called a subscriber loop audio circuit (SLAC)), a **ring** circuit 58, and a **ring** relay 59. Relay 59 is illustrated in its normal position during a call connection, and...

...activated by a signal from the SLIC 56. The subscriber loop is schematically represented by **tip** lead and **ring** lead resistors 62 and 63, respectively, and a resistor 66 representing the subscriber telephone set...

13/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01246984

Power consumption control method and apparatus for a communication system subscriber unit

Schaltung und Verfahren zur Stromverbrauchsregelung für ein Kommunikationsendgerät

Procede et appareil pour diminuer la consommation de courant dans une unite d'abonne d'un systeme de telecommunication

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, (1679603), Suite 527, 300 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19801, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Estulin, Walter, 15117 Kovats Drive, Philadelphia, PA 19116, (US)
Huah, Jim J., 103 Hart Road, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034, (US)
Kaewell, John, 2295 Rittenhouse Square, Bensalem, PA 19020, (US)
Kinney, Kevin, 1840 Adams Circle, Coopersburg, PA 18036, (US)
Lemmo, Mark A., 14 Spruce Drive, Holland, PA 18966, (US)
Regensburg, Michael W., 305 Windsor Lane, Marlton, NJ 08053, (US)
Vanderslice, William T. Jr., 544 Noble Street, Norristown, PA 19401, (US)
Vessal, David, 600 Spruce Lane, Villanova, PA 19086, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Frohwitter, Bernhard, Dipl.-Ing. (150674), Patent- und Rechtsanwälte, Possartstrasse 20, 81679 München, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1079530 A2 010228 (Basic)
EP 1079530 A3 020619

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000120210 950717;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 278471 940721

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IE; IT; LI; NL; PT; SE

RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 775388 (EP 95927208)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-001/73; H04B-001/16; H04B-001/40

ABSTRACT EP 1079530 A2

February 21, 2003

A subscriber unit of a time division multiple access (TDMA) radiotelephone system is, from a power consumption standpoint, reconfigured in each time slot of a TDMA frame to a power consumption tessellation in which subscriber unit circuit components not needed for communication signal processing in that time slot are powered down, and other components are powered up.

Some circuit components are powered down by switching their power supply circuits. In order to minimize the extent of circuitry that must be provided to distribute power consumption control signals, other techniques (which utilize circuitry provided for other purposes), such as clock frequency control or power down commands, also are utilized to modify controlled circuit component power consumption without actually controlling power supply circuits. Loop connection length between the subscriber unit and the subscriber's telephone set, or other terminal equipment, is limited to a length which is much less than the length of a radio link on which the subscriber unit operates. Programmable ring frequency logic controls the frequency of a ringing signal generator, and a high frequency ring control signal is switched on and off in the cadence of ringing operation. Also an expansion header is provided to enable serving plural subscriber loop circuits with the same radio equipment for reducing per line power consumption.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 214

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 3

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010228 A2 Published application without search report
Examination: 010228 A2 Date of request for examination: 20000925
Change: 010502 A2 Inventor information changed: 20010315
Change: 010516 A2 Inventor information changed: 20010329
Change: 020619 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
20020427
Search Report: 020619 A3 Separate publication of the search report
Examination: 030205 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20021223

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200109	514
SPEC A	(English)	200109	15023
Total word count - document A			15537
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			15537

...SPECIFICATION ASIC 20 logic circuits 32. Principal components of the line interface unit 53 are a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) 56, a coder/decoder (CODEC) 57 (sometimes called a subscriber loop audio circuit (SLAC)), a **ring** circuit 58, and a **ring** relay 59. Relay 59 is illustrated in its normal position during a call connection, and...

...activated by a signal from the SLIC 56. The subscriber loop is schematically represented by **tip** lead and **ring** lead resistors 62 and 63, respectively, and a resistor 66 representing the subscriber telephone set...

13/5,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00791556

Integrated ringer for short telephone lines

Integrierte Weckschaltung für kurze Fernsprechleitungen

Circuit integre de sonnerie pour lignes téléphoniques courtes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

February 21, 2003

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES INC., (328124), One AMD Place, P.O. Box 3453,
Sunnyvale, California 94088-3453, (US), (Applicant designated States:
all)

INVENTOR:

Apfel, Russell J., 1318 Rockcliff Road, Austin, Texas 78746, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Brookes Batchellor (100141), 102-108 Clerkenwell Road, London EC1M 5SA,
(GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 738066 A2 961016 (Basic)
EP 738066 A3 020508

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96301826 960318;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 406187 950316

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; NL; PT;
SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-019/02; H04M-003/22

ABSTRACT EP 738066 A2

The invention provides an apparatus for use with a subscriber line interface circuit in a telephone system, the subscriber line interface circuit being interposed between a telephone central office and a subscriber line, the subscriber line being coupled with a subscriber telephone device. The apparatus comprises an interface circuit for coupling the apparatus with the subscriber line; a ringing generator coupled with the interface circuit for providing a time varying signal to the subscriber line in response to a received ring signal; a detector circuit coupled with the interface circuit for detecting an impedance of the subscriber line in the presence of the time varying signal and providing a detect indication when the impedance is below a predetermined impedance threshold; and a control circuit coupled with the ringing generator and with the detector circuit for providing the ring signal to the ringing generator and receiving the detect indication from the detector circuit, the control circuit interrupting the ring signal in response to receiving the detect indication. The apparatus provides balanced ringing signals to the subscriber telephone device and detects loop AC impedance to provide ring trip detection. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 220

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 3

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Search Report: 020508 A3 Separate publication of the search report

Application: 961016 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 021113 A2 Date of request for examination: 20020916

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	1476
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	12029
Total word count - document A			13505
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			13505

...SPECIFICATION subscriber line in response to a received control signal.

The control circuit 86 has a **ring** input 130, a control input 87, a first feedback input 132 and a second feedback...

...the operation of the subscriber line interface circuit 23. The control circuit responds to commands **received** at control input 87. The first feedback input 132 is coupled to the **tip** conductor 94. The second feedback input 134 is coupled to the **ring** conductor 96. Preferably, the **ring** input 130 and the control input 87 are adapted to **receive** control signals having standard signal levels, such as **CMOS** signal levels.

February 21, 2003

In operation, the subscriber line interface circuit 23 receives command and control information...

13/5,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00736064

Telephone subscriber line interface circuit and method
Fernsprechteilnehmerleitungsschnittstelle und Verfahren
Circuit d'interface de ligne d'abonne telephonique et methode
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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INVENTOR:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 693846 A2 960124 (Basic)
EP 693846 A3 990526

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95304364 950621;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 264978 940624

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-003/00; H04M-019/00; H04B-003/23;

ABSTRACT EP 693846 A2

A **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) for a telephone system in which a 4-wire **transmission** path **transmit** signal gain, a 4-wire **transmission** path **receive** signal gain, and a 2-wire impedance matching correction are mutually independent. Hybrid circuitry for the SLIC includes a synthesized impedance for controlling 2-wire **return** loss that is grounded. Impedance matching and transhybrid echo cancellation may be is carried out in an **integrated circuit** with the SLIC circuitry. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 89

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Withdrawal: 011031 A2 Date of withdrawal of application: 20010905

Examination: 20000126 A2 Date of request for examination: 19991126

Application: 960124 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Search Report: 990526 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	895
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	2882
Total word count - document A			3777
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			3777

...ABSTRACT A2

A **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) for a telephone system in which a 4-wire **transmission** path **transmit** signal gain, a 4-wire **transmission** path **receive** signal gain, and a 2-wire impedance matching correction are mutually independent. Hybrid circuitry for the SLIC includes a synthesized impedance for controlling 2-wire **return** loss that is grounded. Impedance matching and transhybrid echo cancellation may be is carried out in an **integrated circuit** with the SLIC circuitry. (see image in original document) ...

February 21, 2003

...SPECIFICATION A subscriber line interface circuit (SLIC) for a telephone system in which a 4-wire **transmission** path **transmit** signal gain, a 4-wire **transmission** path **receive** signal gain, and a 2-wire impedance matching correction are mutually independent. Hybrid circuitry for the SLIC includes a synthesized impedance for controlling 2-wire **return** loss that is grounded. Impedance matching and transhybrid echo cancellation may be carried out in an **integrated circuit** with the SLIC circuitry. ...

13/5,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00693737

Synchronization of multiple transmit/receive devices.
Synchronisation mehrerer Sende/Empfangseinrichtungen.
Synchronisation de plusieurs dispositifs pour transmission/reception.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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INVENTOR:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 661839 A2 950705 (Basic)
EP 661839 A3 951213

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94309193 941209;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 175888 931230

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04J-003/06; H04B-014/04; H04N-007/54;
H04N-007/58;

ABSTRACT EP 661839 A2

CODECS and various other types of communication devices requiring timing information to enable them to transmit and receive digital information at the proper time. In the case of multiple CODECs (e.g., 101 ... 104) on a single integrated circuit, this has typically required devoting terminals to provide separate transmit and receive frame synchronization pulses (e.g., FST(sub 0) ... FST(sub 3); FSR(sub 0) ... FSR(sub 3)) for each CODEC. Alternatively, a microprocessor interface may be included so that internal registers can be loaded with transmit and receive timing information. However, that approach limits timing flexibility. In the present invention, a "frame synchronization separation pulse" (FSEP) is provided to an integrated circuit (e.g., 301) to obtain the separation in time between transmit and receive synchronization pulses. In this manner, the number of integrated circuit terminals required for synchronization may be reduced. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 146

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 010509 A2 Legal representative(s) changed 20010322
Application: 950705 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 010718 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20010531
Search Report: 951213 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Change: 951213 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification

February 21, 2003

(change)

Examination: 960807 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
960531

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB95	223
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB95	2543
Total word count - document A			2766
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			2766

...SPECIFICATION synchronizing unit.

Detailed Description

The following detailed description relates to a technique for synchronizing multiple **transmit** / **receive** devices. Referring to Fig. 3, an illustrative embodiment of the invention for multiple CODECs on a single **integrated circuit** (301) is shown, with others being possible. The CODECs (302, 303, 304, 305) each **receive** and **transmit** an analog signal, illustratively to telephone units. For example, telephone 313 communicates over twisted wire pair 312 to a **subscriber line interface circuit** 311 (or alternatively a transformer) of a type known in the art, and then over...

13/5,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00633008

Subscriber line interface circuit

Teilnehmerschnittstellenschaltung

Circuit d'interface de ligne d'abonne

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC., (328120), 901 Thompson Place P.O. Box 3453,
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INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Sanders, Peter Colin Christopher et al (35571), Brookes Batchellor 1
Boyne Park, Tunbridge Wells Kent TN4 8EL, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 615375 A2 940914 (Basic)

EP 615375 A3 980401

EP 615375 B1 010829

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94300961 940210;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 31785 930312

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-019/00

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 366991 A; EP 482466 A

ABSTRACT EP 615375 A2

A **subscriber line interface circuit** is provided that includes an output stage having a pair of differential transconductance amplifiers to drive the **tip** and **ring** lines of a telephone exchange. The output stage includes circuitry that advantageously reduces the power dissipated within the **integrated circuit** when the subscriber loop impedance is relatively low. As a result, heat generation within the **integrated circuit** is reduced. Circuit reliability may therefore be enhanced and fabrication and packaging costs may be reduced. In one embodiment, an off-chip resistor is coupled from an output line of the **ring** line amplifier to the negative voltage rail. When the loop impedance is low, a relatively large voltage drop is established across the resistor which therefore absorbs a greater percentage of the loop current. Since the resistor is provided off-chip and diverts current that would otherwise flow through the **ring** -line amplifier, the overall heat dissipated within the **integrated circuit** is reduced.

February 21, 2003

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 155

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 000823 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20000707
Application: 940914 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Lapse: 030102 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): BE
20010829, GB 20020210, PT 20011129, SE
20011129,
Lapse: 020717 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): BE
20010829, PT 20011129, SE 20011129,
Lapse: 020515 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): SE
20011129,
Grant: 010829 B1 Granted patent
Lapse: 020626 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): PT
20011129, SE 20011129,
Oppn None: 020821 B1 No opposition filed: 20020530
Search Report: 980401 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Examination: 980930 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
980805

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	827
CLAIMS B	(English)	200135	636
CLAIMS B	(German)	200135	521
CLAIMS B	(French)	200135	725
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	3019
SPEC B	(English)	200135	2995
Total word count - document A			3847
Total word count - document B			4877
Total word count - documents A + B			8724

...ABSTRACT A2

A **subscriber line interface circuit** is provided that includes an output stage having a pair of differential transconductance amplifiers to drive the **tip** and **ring** lines of a telephone exchange. The output stage includes circuitry that advantageously reduces the power dissipated within the **integrated circuit** when the subscriber loop impedance is relatively low. As a result, heat generation within the **integrated circuit** is reduced. Circuit reliability may therefore be enhanced and fabrication and packaging costs may be...

...In one embodiment, an off-chip resistor is coupled from an output line of the **ring** line amplifier to the negative voltage rail. When the loop impedance is low, a relatively...

...the resistor is provided off-chip and diverts current that would otherwise flow through the **ring**-line amplifier, the overall heat dissipated within the **integrated circuit** is reduced.

...SPECIFICATION that includes an output stage having a pair of differential transconductance amplifiers to drive the **tip** and **ring** lines of a telephone exchange. The output stage includes circuitry that advantageously reduces the power dissipated within the **integrated circuit** when the subscriber loop impedance is relatively low. As a result, heat generation within the **integrated circuit** is reduced. Circuit reliability may therefore be enhanced and fabrication and

February 21, 2003

packaging costs may be...

...In one embodiment, an off-chip resistor is coupled from an output line of the **ring** line amplifier to the negative voltage rail. When the loop impedance is low, a relatively...

...the resistor is provided off-chip and diverts current that would otherwise flow through the **ring** -line amplifier, the overall heat dissipated within the **integrated circuit** is reduced.

According to one aspect of the present invention a subscriber line interface circuit...

13/5,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00363652

Transient protection circuit.

Schutzschaltung gegen transiente Überspannungen.

Circuit de protection contre les surtensions transitoires.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED, (279070), 13500 North Central Expressway,
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Abbott, David John et al (27491), Abel & Imray Northumberland House
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 338699 A2 891025 (Basic)

EP 338699 A3 900613

EP 338699 B1 951011

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89303373 890405;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 183859 880420

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-003/18; H02H-009/00;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): EP 260839 A; US 4408248 A; GB 2182491 A; GB 2182491 A
; EP 32046 A; EP 32046 A

ABSTRACT EP 338699 A2

A transient protection circuit comprising using a circuit connected to operate as a diode while presenting lower forward voltage drop for the same area and current as in pn junction diodes to provide greater efficiency. The circuit is a standard merged SCR circuit wherein a resistive path R1 is provided between the base and collector of the pnp transistor 11 and R2 between the base and emitter of the npn transistor 13.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 76

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 891025 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Search Report: 900613 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report

Examination: 910123 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
901126

Examination: 930922 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
930806

Grant: 951011 B1 Granted patent

Oppn None: 961002 B1 No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1068

February 21, 2003

CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB95	581
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB95	511
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB95	602
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	2153
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB95	2576
Total word count - document A			3221
Total word count - document B			4270
Total word count - documents A + B			7491

...SPECIFICATION as, for example, the subscriber line interface circuit (SLIC), wherein such transients can burn out **semiconductor** circuit components therein. SLIC circuits generally include a ground line, a **tip** line and a **ring** line, both the **tip** and **ring** lines generally being negative with respect to the ground line. Circuits are located between the ground line and the **tip** and/or **ring** lines. It is therefore readily apparent that transients caused by a lightning strike can and...

...SPECIFICATION travel down the line to circuits at the central station, such as, for example, the **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC), wherein such transients can burn out **semiconductor** circuit components therein. SLIC circuits generally include a ground line, a **tip** line and a **ring** line, both the **tip** and **ring** lines generally being negative with respect to the ground line. Circuits are located between the ground line and the **tip** and/or **ring** lines. It is therefore readily apparent that transients caused by a lightning strike can and...

13/5,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00301924

High resolution digital phase-lock loop circuit.

Digitale phasenverriegelte Schleife mit hoher Auflosung.

Boucle de verrouillage de phase numerique a haute resolution.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Siemens Aktiengesellschaft Berlin und Munchen, (200520),
Wittelsbacherplatz 2, D-8000 Munchen 2, (DE), (applicant designated
states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;NL;SE)

INVENTOR:

Butcher, James S., 3143 W. Taro Lane, Phoenix Arizona 85027, (US)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 317821 A2 890531 (Basic)

EP 317821 A3 901010

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88118590 881108;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 125523 871125

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-007/02;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): EP 240232 A; US 3509471 A; EP 187504 A; EP 157701 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMMUNICATIONS, COMMUNICATIONS-SOUND TO
LIGHT, Seattle, Washington, 7th - 10th June 1987, vol. 1, paper 18.2,
pages 596-600, IEEE, New York, US; M. FUKUDA et al.: "An echo canceller
LSI for ISDN subscriber loop transmission"

INTERNATIONAL SWITCHING SYMPOSIUM, "Innovations in switching technology",
Phoenix, Arizona, 15th - 20th March 1987, paper C7.2, pages 571-576,
IEEE, New York, US; R. DIERCKX et al.: "ITT VLSI chip set for ISDN";

ABSTRACT EP 317821 A2

A high resolution digital phase-lock loop circuit is described, which is implemented with an input clock reference frequency which is approximately the same as the output frequency of the phase-lock loop. The output is derived from delaying the input clock a variable number of gate delays ranging from no delay to one period of the input clock. A shift register controls the number of gate delays and a 360 degree phase detector initializes the shift register when the output is delayed by one

February 21, 2003

period of the input clock to provide no delay. Gate delay variations due to integrated circuit process, voltage and temperature are compensated for to provide a relatively constant clock phase correction.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 118

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 890531 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Search Report: 901010 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Examination: 910227 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
901220
Examination: 930609 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
930428
Refusal: 941005 A2 Date on which the European patent application
was refused: 940512

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; German; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1160
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	5364
Total word count - document A			6524
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6524

...SPECIFICATION use voltage controlled or tuned tank oscillators. The invention also describes a very low jitter IC clock recovery circuit for an Integrated System Digital Network two wire bidirectional interface between a telephone central office line terminal and subscriber network terminals, called the ISDN U interface **receiver**. The invention is generally applicable to high and low speed **transmission** multiplexers and **subscriber line interface circuits** (SLIC's), and to date communications generally.

2. Description of the Prior Art

In the...

13/5,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00752388 **Image available**

SUBSCRIBER LINE INTERFACE CIRCUITRY
CIRCUITS D'INTERFACE DE LIGNE D'ABONNE

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US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

DAVIS William, Davis & Johnson, LLP, P.O. Box 1093, Dripping Springs, TX
78620, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200065808 A1 20001102 (WO 0065808)
Application: WO 2000US10764 20000421 (PCT/WO US0010764)
Priority Application: US 99298008 19990422; US 2000502282 20000210

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE

DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

February 21, 2003

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04M-003/00

International Patent Class: H04M-003/22; H04M-019/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5330

English Abstract

A subscriber line interface circuit apparatus includes a signal processor (210) having sense inputs for sensed tip and ring signals (222) of a subscriber loop (132). The signal processor (210) computes common mode and differential mode components of the subscriber loop. A linefeed driver portion (220) drives the subscriber loop in accordance with subscriber loop control signals (212) provided by the signal processor. The linefeed driver portion provides the sensed tip and ring signals. The sensed tip signal includes first (332) and second (334) sensed tip voltages. Differences between the first and second sensed tip voltages are proportional to a tip current. Similarly, the sensed ring signal includes first (336) and second (338) sensed ring voltages. Differences between the first and second ring voltages are proportional to a ring current. Numerous packaging variations are provided.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un appareil a circuit d'interface de ligne d'abonne, qui comprend un processeur de signaux (210) ayant des entrees de lecture pour des signaux detectes de pointe et de nuque (222) d'une boucle d'abonne (132). Le processeur de signaux (210) calcule des composants de la boucle d'abonne de mode commun et de mode differentiel. Un circuit d'attaque d'alimentation (220) attaque la boucle d'abonne conformement aux signaux de commande (212) de la boucle d'abonne, fournis par le processeur de signaux. La partie de commande d'alimentation produit les signaux detectes de pointe et de nuque. Le signal de pointe detecte comporte une premiere (332) et une seconde (334) tension de pointe detectee. Les differences entre la premiere et la seconde tension de pointe detectee sont proportionnelles au courant de pointe. De facon analogue, le signal de nuque detecte comporte une premiere (336) et une seconde (338) tension de nuque detectee. Les differences entre la premiere et la seconde tension de nuque sont proportionnelles a un courant de nuque. L'invention concerne egalement de nombreuses possibilites d'assemblage.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001102 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20001102 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20010104 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the subscriber line interface circuit apparatus includes a signal processor having sense inputs for sensed **tip** and **ring** signals of a subscriber loop. The signal processor calculates common mode and differential mode components...

...driver control

signals in response to the sensed signals. The signal processor resides on an **integrated circuit** die. In one embodiment, the linefeed driver

February 21, 2003

consists of **discrete components** .

In another embodiment, a subscriber line interface circuit apparatus includes a signal processor generating subscriber loop control signals in response to sensed **tip** and **ring** signals from the subscriber loop. A linefeed driver portion drives the subscriber loop in accordance with the subscriber loop control signals. The linefeed driver portion provides the sensed **tip** and **ring** signals. Each of the linefeed driver portion and the signal processor resides on an **integrated circuit die**. In one packaging implementation, the signal processor and the linefeed driver portion reside on separate **integrated circuit die** within separate **integrated circuit** packages. In another packaging implementation, the signal processor and linefeed driver portion reside on separate **integrated circuit die** within the same **integrated circuit** package. In yet another packaging implementation, the signal processor and the linefeed driver portion reside on the same **integrated circuit die**. The common mode and differential mode components of the subscriber loop are calculated by...

13/5,K/13 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00450508 **Image available**

CODE DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
SYSTEME DE COMMUNICATION A ACCES MULTIPLE PAR CODE DE REPARTITION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

OZLUTURK Fatih,
JACQUES Alexander,
LOMP Gary,
KOWALSKI John,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9840972 A2 19980917

Application: WO 98US4716 19980310 (PCT/WO US9804716)

Priority Application: US 97815299 19970311

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD

MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ

VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH

DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR

NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: H04B-001/707

International Patent Class: H04B-007/26; H04B-007/005; H04Q-007/38

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 41371

English Abstract

A multiple access, spread-spectrum communication system processes a plurality of information signals received by a Radio Carrier Station (RCS) over telecommunication lines for simultaneous transmission over a radio frequency (RF) channel as a code-division-multiplexed (CDM) signal to a group of Subscriber Units (SUs). The RCS receives a call request signal that corresponds to a telecommunication line information signal, and a user identification signal that identifies a user to receive the call. The RCS includes a plurality of Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) modems, one of which provides a global pilot code signal. The

modems provide message code signals synchronized to the global pilot signal. Each modem combines an information signal with a message code signal to provide a CDM processed signal. The RCS includes a system channel controller is coupled to received a remote call. An RF transmitter is connected to all of the modems to combine the CDM processed signals with the global pilot code signal to generate a CDM signal. The RF transmitter also modulates a carrier signal with the CDM signal and transmits the modulated carrier signal through an RF communication channel to the SUs. Each SU includes a CDMA modem which is also synchronized to the global pilot signal. The CDMA modem despreads the CDM signal and provides a despread information signal to the user. The system includes a closed loop power control system for maintaining a minimum system transmit power level for the RCS and the SUs, and system capacity management for maintaining a maximum number of active SUs for improved system performance.

French Abstract

Ce systeme de communication a spectre etale et a acces multiple traite une pluralite de signaux d'information recus par une station de porteuse radioelectrique (SPR) sur des lignes de telecommunications, pour la transmission simultanee sur un radiocanal (RF) sous forme de signal multiplexe par repartition du code (MRC) a un groupe d'unites d'abonnes (UA). La SPR recoit un signal de demande d'appel qui correspond a un signal d'information de ligne de telecommunication, ainsi qu'un signal d'identification d'utilisateur qui identifie un utilisateur en tant que recepteur de l'appel. La SPR comprend une pluralite de modems d'accès multiple par code de repartition (AMCR) dont l'un d'entre eux produit un signal de code pilote commun. Les modems fournissent des signaux de code de message synchronises au signal pilote commun. Chaque modem combine un signal d'information avec un signal de code de message pour produire un signal traite MRC. La SPR comprend une commande de canal du systeme qui est couplee pour recevoir un appel eloigne. Un emetteur radioelectrique est connecte a tous les modems pour combiner les signaux traites MRC avec le signal de code pilote commun et pour generer un signal MRC. L'emetteur radioelectrique module egalement un signal de porteuse avec le signal MRC et transmet aux UA le signal de porteuse module par un radiocanal de communication. Chaque UA est equipee d'un modem AMCR qui est egalement synchronise sur le signal pilote commun. Le modem AMCR desetale le signal MRC et fournit a l'utilisateur un signal d'information desetale. Le systeme comprend un systeme de commande de puissance a boucle fermee qui sert a maintenir un niveau de puissance de transmission minimum du systeme pour la SPR et les UA, et une gestion de la capacite du systeme qui sert a maintenir un nombre maximum d'UA actives pour assurer une meilleure performance du systeme.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... Global Positioning System
HPPC High Power Passive Components
HSB High Speed Bus
I In-Phase
IC Interface Controller
ISDN Integrated Services Digital Network
ISST Initial System Signal Threshold
LAXPT Long Access...

...of Code Lock

LPF Low Pass Filter
LSR Linear Shift Register
MISR Modem Input Signal **Receiver**
ifflu Modem Interface Unit
mm Mobility Management
MOI Modem Output Interface

February 21, 2003

MPC Maintenance Power Control...

...Quadrature

QPSK Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
RAM Random Access Memory
RCS Radio Carrier Station
RDI **Receiver** Data Input Circuit
RDU Radio Distribution Unit
RF Radio Frequency
RLL Radio Local Loop
SAXPT...

...Broadcast Channel

SHF Super High Frequency
SIR Signal Power to Interface Noise Power Ratio
SLIC **Subscriber Line Interface Circuit**
SNR Signal-to-Noise Ratio
SPC Service PC
SPRT Sequential Probability Ratio Test
STCH Status...

...Time Division Multiplexing

TMN Telecommunication Management Network
TRCH Traffic Channels
TSI Time-Slot Interchanger
TX **Transmit**
- 16
TMDAT I-Modem **Transmit** Data Signal
TXQDAT Q-Modem **Transmit** Data Signal
LJHF Ultra High Frequency
VCO Voltage Controlled Oscillator
VDC Video Distribution Circuit
VGA...

13/5,K/14 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00117826

**A PULSE CODE MODULATED DIGITAL AUTOMATIC BRANCH EXCHANGE
CENTRAL TELEPHONIQUE SECONDAIRE AUTOMATIQUE NUMERIQUE A MODULATION PAR
IMPULSIONS CODEES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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BLOODWORTH William T,

Inventor(s):

BLOODWORTH William T,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 8401068 A1 19840315

Application: WO 83US1246 19830815 (PCT/WO US8301246)

Priority Application: US 8213 19820826

Designated States: AT AU BE BR CF CG CH CM DE DK FI FR GA GB HU JP LK LU MG
MR NL NO RO SE SN SU TD TG

Main International Patent Class: H04J-003/02

International Patent Class: H03K-17:00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 30554

English Abstract

A pulse code modulated digital automatic branch exchange for a telephone network or other communication network has a multiplicity of N

February 21, 2003

input/output ports (P101-P340) connected to an input/output system comprising a plurality of multiplexers (57) that each scan a small group of ports in a predetermined cycle; output signals from the multiplexers are converted into M-bit parallel digital data signals and recorded in an input data store (72) at a location identified with the port of origin. The input data store is scanned, by a fully bused synchronous transfer system (42), in accordance with a predetermined transfer time cycle having at least N fixed transfer time slots, one for each communication port. From the output store (73) the data signals are supplied to a reverse converter (66) and then to de-multiplexers (59), all part of the input/output system (41), connected back to the input/output ports (P101-P340).

French Abstract

Un central telephonique secondaire automatique numerique a modulation par impulsions codees pour un reseau telephonique ou autre reseau de communication (Fig. 1) possede une multitude de N ports d'entree/sortie (P101-P340) connectes a un systeme d'entree/sortie comprenant une pluralite de multiplexeurs (57) qui analysent un petit groupe de ports suivant un cycle predetermine; des signaux de sortie provenant des multiplexeurs sont convertis en signaux de donnees numeriques paralleles a M bits et sont stockes dans une memoire de donnees d'entree (72) a une adresse identifiee avec le port d'origine. La memoire de donnees d'entree est exploree par un systeme de transfert synchrone entierement par bus (42), selon un cycle de temps de transfert predetermine ayant au moins N tranches de temps de transfert fixes une pour chaque port de communication. A partir de la memoire de sortie (73), les signaux de donnees sont envoyes a un convertisseur d'inversion (66) puis a des demultiplexeurs (59) faisant tous partie du systeme d'entree/sortie (41) et connectes aux ports d'entree/sortie (P101-P340).

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... one of these is a subscriber
line interface circuit 55A and the other is a
transmit / receive filter circuit 55B. Each SLIC 55A may
@ruj
OYIPI
R
comprise a type 2001/3081 **integrated circuit** as manufactured
by International Telephone & Telegraph; this is a monolithic
device that effectively replaces a...
...earlier types of systems. Each TRF 55B. on the
other hand, is a combinational filter **transmitting** signals in
both directions relative to the port to which it is
connected. In the **transmit** direction, from left to right as
seen in Fig. 2f TRF 55B exhibits a band pass characteristic
from about two hundred Hz to about 3500 Hz. In the **receive**
direction, from right to left in Fig. 2F TRF 55B has a low
pass characteristic...
...Hz and rolls
off at the low end, between approximately seventy and ninety
Hz. The **receive** portion of TRF 55B is a sine x
x
filter, utilized to eliminate aliasing problems...

13/5,K/15 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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February 21, 2003

00107799

**INTERPOLATIVE ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER FOR SUBSCRIBER LINE AUDIO
PROCESSING CIRCUIT APPARATUS**
**CONVERTISSEUR ANALOGIQUE/NUMERIQUE D'INTERPOLATION POUR UN DISPOSITIF DE
CIRCUIT DE TRAITEMENT AUDIO POUR UNE LIGNE D'ABONNE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES INC,
APFEL R,
ERIKSSON A,
SVENSSON L,

Inventor(s):

APFEL R,
ERIKSSON A,
SVENSSON L,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 8103725 A1 19811224
Application: WO 80US753 19800618 (PCT/WO US8000753)
Priority Application: WO 80US753 19800618

Designated States: AU BR DK JP NO SU US CH DE GB NL SE

Main International Patent Class: H03K-013/22

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 13444

English Abstract

An interpolative analog-to-digital converter comprising an integrator (77) for integrating the difference between an input analog signal $x(t)$ and a quantized signal $q(t)$ to develop an integrated signal, a first comparator (78) for sampling the integrated signal at a first sampling frequency and for generating first signals of one data state when the integrated signal is positive and of another data state when the integrated signal is negative, a second comparator (91) for comparing the input signal $x(t)$ to the quantized signal $q(t)$ and for sampling the results of the comparison at the first sampling frequency to develop second signals of one data state when the input signal $x(t)$ is greater than the quantized signal $q(t)$ and of another data state when the input signal $x(t)$ is less than the quantized signal $q(t)$, logic circuitry (93) responsive to the first and second signals and operative to develop a plurality of signals including a sign bit signal, a shift left signal, a shift right signal and a no shift signal, a shift register (98) responsive to the shift left signal, the shift right and the no shift signal and operative to develop a series of multi-bit binary words each having a predetermined number of bits and a magnitude determined by the shift and no shift signals, a digital-to-analog converter (80) responsive to the binary words and the sign bit signal and operative to convert the binary words into the quantized signals $q(t)$, the quantized signals $q(t)$ being positive or negative dependant upon the data state of the sign bit, and a digital signal processor (101) for digitally filtering the series of binary words and for developing binary output signals at a frequency of at least twice the highest signal frequency in the input signal $x(t)$.

French Abstract

Convertisseur analogique/numerique d'interpolation comprenant un integrateur (77) pour integrer la difference entre un signal analogique $x(t)$ d'entree et un signal $q(t)$ quantifie de maniere a developper un signal integre, un premier comparateur (78) pour echantillonner le signal integre a une premiere frequence d'echantillonnage et pour produire les premiers signaux d'un etat de donnees lorsque le signal integre est positif et d'un autre etat de donnees lorsque le signal integre est negatif, un deuxieme comparateur (91) pour comparer le signal $x(t)$ d'entree au signal $q(t)$ quantifie et pour echantillonner les resultats de la comparaison a la premiere frequence d'echantillonnage pour developper

February 21, 2003

les deuxiemes signaux d'un etat de donnees lorsque le signal $x(t)$ d'entree est plus grand que le signal $q(t)$ quantifie et d'un autre etat de donnees lorsque le signal $x(t)$ est inferieur au signal $q(t)$ quantifie, des circuits logiques (93) sensibles au premier et au deuxieme signaux et servant a developper une pluralite de signaux comprenant un signal de bit de signe, un signal de decalage a gauche, un signal de decalage a droite et un signal de non-decalage, un registre a decalage (98) sensible au signal de decalage a gauche, de decalage a droite et de non-decalage et servant a developper une serie de mots binaires multibits possedant chacun un nombre predetermine de bits et une grandeur determinee par les signaux de decalage et de non-decalage, un convertisseur (80) numerique/analogique sensible aux mots binaires et au signal de bit de signe et servant a convertir les mots binaires en signaux $q(t)$ quantifies, les signaux $q(t)$ quantifies etant positifs ou negatifs suivant l'etat de donnees du bit de signe, et un processeur (101) de signaux numeriques servant a filtrer de maniere numerique les series de mots binaires et a developper des signaux numeriques de sortie a une frequence au moins deux fois plus elevee que la frequence la plus elevee dans le signal $x(t)$ d'entree.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... input voice signals in analog form are converted and processed in digital form prior to **transmission**, and conversely **received** signals are processed in digital form before being reconverted to analog form,

Description of the Prior Art

Prior art telecommunications apparatus for converting voice signals into digital format -for **transmission** typically include a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) that provides a two-wire to four-wire conversion and line feeding operation using transformer coupled techniques plus additional circuitry to handle su ry test and ringing

perviso functions, **transmit** and **receive** analog filters and a CODEC which does the actual conversion of the analog signals to ditigal PCM and the PCM signals back to analog signals. **Integrated circuit** manufacturers are presently attempting to replace these individual circuit components with **integrated circuits** which accomplish the various functions as they are presently performed; that is, a single channel...

13/5,K/16 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00107798 **Image available**

INTERPOLATIVE ENCODER FOR SUBSCRIBER LINE AUDIO PROCESSING CIRCUIT APPARATUS

CODEUR D'INTERPOLATION POUR UN DISPOSITIF DE CIRCUIT DE TRAITEMENT AUDIO D'UNE LIGNE D'ABONNE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES INC,

APFEL R,

Inventor(s):

APFEL R,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

February 21, 2003

Patent: WO 8103724 A1 19811224
Application: WO 80US752 19800618 (PCT/WO US8000752)
Priority Application: WO 80US752 19800618
Designated States: AU BR DK JP NO SU US CH DE GB NL SE
Main International Patent Class: H03K-013/02
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 13371

English Abstract

An interpolative encoder for a subscriber line audio processing circuit including an interpolative analog-to-digital converter as shown in Fig. 9 for converting an input analog signal to a digital signal including a series of multi-bit binary words each consisting of all 0's or a series of one or more 0's and a series of one or more 1's, logic circuitry (150) for converting each multi-bit binary word into a modified binary word having a new binary format consisting of either all 0's or a single 1 and a plurality of 0's such that the value of each modified word is equal to the value of the corresponding multi-bit word converted such that the least significant bit thereof is doubled and made equal to the second bit in value, and a digital filter as shown in Fig. 17 for filtering the series of modified words.

French Abstract

Un codeur d'interpolation pour un circuit de traitement audio d'une ligne d'abonné comprend un convertisseur analogique/numérique d'interpolation permettant de convertir un signal analogique à l'entrée en un signal numérique comprenant une série de mots binaires multibits, chaque mot étant forme d'une série de zéros ou d'une série d'un ou plusieurs zéros et d'une série d'une ou plusieurs unités, des circuits logiques (150) pour convertir chaque mot binaire multibits en un mot binaire modifié possédant un nouveau format binaire forme soit d'une série de zéros soit d'un unique et d'une pluralité de zéros de sorte que la valeur de chaque mot modifié soit égale à la valeur du mot multibits correspondant de manière telle que le bit le moins significatif de celui-ci soit double et rendu égal au deuxième bit en valeur, et un filtre numérique décrit à la figure (17) servant à filtrer les séries de mots modifiés.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... operation using
transformer coupled techniques plus additional circuitry to handle supervisory test and ringing functions, **transmit** and **receive** analog filters and a CODEC which does the actual conversion of the analog signals to digital PCM and the PCM signals back to analog signals. **Integrated circuit** manufacturers are presently attempting to replace these individual circuit components with **integrated circuits** which accomplish the various functions as they are presently performed; that is, a single channel...

February 21, 2003

18/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00428091

Telecommunication line circuit.

Fernmeldeleitungsschaltung.

Circuit de ligne de telecommunication.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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states: BE)

INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Vermeersch, Robert et al (1162), BELL TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Naamloze Vennootschap Patent Department Francis Wellesplein 1, B-2018
Antwerpen, (BE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 455893 A1 911113 (Basic)
EP 455893 B1 950201

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90201195 900511;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): EP 90201195 900511

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-019/00;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): GB 2091973 A; GB 2199719 A; WO 8401249 A

ABSTRACT EP 455893 A1

Each line wire is separately biased by DC potentials feeding inputs of the respective line wire driver amplifiers, the first potential (BA) being nearer ground and the second at an equal distance from the negative supply used to power the amplifiers so as to allow a suitable AC swing for the speech and metering signals also feeding the inputs of the amplifiers. The second potential (BB) is obtained from a DC synthesizing loop voltage and to which is added (OA6) the first potential, both potentials being also combined (OA5) to control a switched mode DC/DC converter delivering the negative power supply. In addition to both potentials being filtered with reference to ground, another measure reducing noise relies on AC signals push-pull outputs driving the amplifier inputs, also in push-pull, through four resistances. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 139

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 911113 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Change: 920115 A1 Designated Contracting States (change)
Examination: 920708 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
920511
Examination: 940504 A1 Date of despatch of first examination report:
940316
*Assignee: 950118 A1 Applicant (transfer of rights) (change):
ALCATEL N.V. (829134) Strawinskylaan 341,
(World Trade Center) NL-1077 XX Amsterdam (NL)
(applicant designated states:
CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL;SE), BELL TELEPHONE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY Naamloze Vennootschap
(268510) Francis Wellesplein 1 B-2000 Antwerp
(BE) (applicant designated states: BE)
Grant: 950201 B1 Granted patent
Change: 960103 B1 Representative (change)
Oppn None: 960124 B1 No opposition filed

February 21, 2003

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPBBF2	937
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF2	856
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF2	813
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF2	999
SPEC A	(English)	EPBBF2	5657
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF2	5725
Total word count - document A			6594
Total word count - document B			8393
Total word count - documents A + B			14987

...SPECIFICATION two amplifiers and a battery power supply.

Such line circuits, particularly those involving a telephone
Subscriber Line Interface Circuit (SLIC) and embodied in the form
of a monolithic Integrated Circuit or chip, are known...

...in the SLIC, the measures relied upon in these earlier designs include
DC and AC **line feed** impedances using loop synthesis and starting from
relatively low resistance, e.g. 50 ohm, physical...

...in direct proportion to the value of the physical resistors. Building
effective and adjustable synthesized **line feed** impedances, both for
AC and DC, involves **sensing** the **voltages** across the two physical feed
resistors using a high ohmic resistor bridge, usually two potentiometers
...

...a protecting resistor, e.g. 10 ohm, and the feed resistor originating
one of the **sensed voltage**. In this way, the total synthesized
resistance for instance is readily assessed to be equal...

...SPECIFICATION two amplifiers and a battery power supply.

Such line circuits, particularly those involving a telephone
Subscriber Line Interface Circuit (SLIC) and embodied in the form
of a monolithic Integrated Circuit or chip, are known...

...in the SLIC, the measures relied upon in these earlier designs include
DC and AC **line feed** impedances using loop synthesis and starting from
relatively low resistance, e.g. 50 ohm, physical...

...in direct proportion to the value of the physical resistors. Building
effective and adjustable synthesized **line feed** impedances, both for
AC and DC, involves **sensing** the **voltages** across the two physical feed
resistors using a high ohmic resistor bridge, usually two potentiometers
...

...a protecting resistor, e.g. 10 ohm, and the feed resistor originating
one of the **sensed voltage**. In this way, the total synthesized
resistance for instance is readily assessed to be equal...

18/5,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00786021

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR THE SYNCHRONIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TELEPHONY
TIMING INFORMATION IN A CABLE MODEM NETWORK

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DESTINE A LA SYNCHRONISATION ET A LA DISTRIBUTION
D'INFORMATIONS DE SYNCHRONISATION TELEPHONIQUES SUR UN RESEAU MODEM
CABLE

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February 21, 2003

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Legal Representative:

GELFOUND Craig A (agent), Christie, Parker & Hale, LLP, P.O. Box 7068,
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200119005 A1 20010315 (WO 0119005)
Application: WO 2000US24405 20000905 (PCT/WO US0024405)
Priority Application: US 99152254 19990903

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04J-003/06

International Patent Class: H04N-007/173; H04L-012/28

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 112078

English Abstract

A method for synchronizing clocks in a packet transport network. The method comprises, receiving an external network clock at a central packet network node and transmitting timing information to a plurality of packet network devices, the timing information based upon the external network clock. The method further comprises, transmitting and receiving data that is synchronized to the timing information to a plurality of connected packet network devices. And finally, delivery of packets to an external interface via a packet network that contains data synchronized to the external network clock.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede destine a synchroniser des horloges dans un reseau de transmission d'informations par paquets. Le procede consiste a recevoir l'horloge d'un reseau externe dans un noeud de reseau de paquet central et a transmettre les informations de synchronisation a une pluralite de dispositifs de reseaux de commutation par paquets, les informations de synchronisation etant basees sur l'horloge du reseau externe. Le procede consiste egalement a transmettre et a recevoir des donnees synchronisees avec les informations de synchronisation et a les transmettre a une pluralite de dispositifs de reseaux de commutation par paquets. Le procede consiste enfin a livrer des paquets a une interface externe via un reseau de paquets contenant des donnees synchronisees avec l'horloge du reseau externe.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010315 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20010315 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20010705 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

February 21, 2003

Detailed Description

... the latched Master Timestamp register value in a subsequent Timestamp Report (TRM) frame.

The Media **Adapter** reads and saves the Receive Timestamp register values of Timestamp Sync frames, and builds a...

18/5,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00495036 **Image available**

METHOD AND ARRANGEMENT FOR GENERATING METERING PULSES

PROCEDE ET AGENCEMENT DE PRODUCTION D'IMPULSIONS DE COMPTAGE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

NOKIA TELECOMMUNICATIONS OY,
NORDSTROM Caj,

Inventor(s):

NORDSTROM Caj,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9926388 A2 19990527

Application: WO 98FI902 19981117 (PCT/WO FI9800902)

Priority Application: FI 974276 19971118

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV

MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG

US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT

BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA

GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: H04M-015/28

International Patent Class: H04M-015/00; H04M-003/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 2189

English Abstract

A method and apparatus for generating metering pulses for a signal to be sent to a subscriber of a telephone system, said telephone system comprising at least one exchange and several subscribers connected thereto through several subscriber line interfaces, whereby during a call a number of metering pulses, said number being dependent on the call charging, are sent to those subscribers who have a call charge meter to indicate the price of the call. The apparatus of the invention comprises one metering pulse generator (15) which produces a standard metering pulse signal for several subscriber line interfaces and switching means (16) for applying the necessary number of metering pulses to a subscriber from the metering pulse signal.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un appareil de production d'impulsions de comptage pour un signal a envoyer a l'abonne d'un systeme telephonique, ledit systeme telephonique comprenant au moins un central et plusieurs abones connectes a celui-ci par plusieurs interfaces de lignes d'abones, de maniere que pendant un appel un certain nombre d'impulsions de comptage, le nombre etant fonction de la taxation de l'appel, sont envoyees aux abones disposant d'un compteur de taxes d'appels afin d'indiquer le prix de l'appel. L'appareil de l'invention comprend un generateur (15) d'impulsions de comptage produisant un signal d'impulsion de comptage normalise pour plusieurs interfaces de lignes d'abones, et un moyen de commutation (16) destine a appliquer le nombre necessaire d'impulsions de comptage a un abonne a partir du signal d'impulsions de comptage.

February 21, 2003

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... 1 2 of the codec 1 1 into an analog form and transmitted to the **subscriber line interface circuit 10** via a filter 14. The other tasks of the **subscriber line interface circuit 10** include feeding power into the subscriber line , **feeding** the ringing **voltage** and **detecting** the activation of a subscriber loop.

Figure I further illustrates a metering pulse generator 15..

February 21, 2003

20/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01254082

Subscriber line interface circuit
Teilnehmerleitungsschnittstellenschaltung
Circuit d'interface de ligne d'abonne

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

NEC CORPORATION, (236690), 7-1, Shiba 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, (JP),
(Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Sudo, Minoru, NEC Corporation, 7-1, Shiba 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Baronetzky, Klaus, Dipl.-Ing. et al (57483), Splanemann, Reitzner,
Baronetzky, Patentanwalte, Rumfordstrasse 7, 80469 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1083729 A2 010314 (Basic)
EP 1083729 A3 021211

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000118297 000906;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 99253733 990908

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-003/00; H04M-019/00

ABSTRACT EP 1083729 A2

A subscriber line interface circuit can achieve accommodation of subscribers of a plurality of circuits (down-sizing) and low cost. The subscriber line interface circuit includes a first integrated circuit including speaking power supply means for supplying an electrical power to a telephone set and A/D converter means for converting an analog voice signal output from the telephone set into a digital signal, the first integrated circuit being independent for each channel, and a single second integrated circuit including multiplexing the digital signal from the A/D converter means of each of the first integrated circuit and digital signal processing means for digital-signal-processing of the multiplexing means.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 107

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010314 A2 Published application without search report

Search Report: 021211 A3 Separate publication of the search report

Examination: 030102 A2 Date of request for examination: 20021028

Examination: 030108 A2 Date of request for examination: 20021026

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
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CLAIMS A	(English)	200111	983
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SPEC A	(English)	200111	6574
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Total word count - document A	7557
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Total word count - document B	0
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Total word count - documents A + B	7557
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...SPECIFICATION line interface circuit. Referring to Fig. 10, in the conventional subscriber line interface circuit, a **Tip** terminal 133-1 and a **Ring** terminal 134-1 are connected to a pair of telephone subscriber lines 131-1 and 132-1. Also, to the **Tip** terminal 133-1 and the **Ring** terminal 134-1, respective power feeding circuits (not shown), a driver circuit (DRV) 135, a differential **signal detection** circuit (diff) 136 in high voltage portion for taking out the signals of two lines in differential manner, a level shifting circuit (LVDNV) 137 converting the **alternating current** voice **signal** after eliminating direct current component from the differential signal into low voltage signal, and a...

February 21, 2003

...voltage LSIs 141-1 to 141-n (n=about 2 to 4) respectively. Furthermore, in **subscriber line interface circuit**, over-sampling type A/D converters (A/Ds) 151 and D/A converters 152 for...

...by a common digital signal processor (DSP) 153, an interpolator circuit (ITPL2) 164 decoding a **received** PCM signal via a terminal impedance synthesizing circuit (HZD) 162 and up-sampling a signal...

20/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00934541

Local telephone service over a cable network using packet voice
Lokale Telefondienst uber ein Kabelnetzwerk mittels Sprachpaketen
Service telephonique local sur un reseau cable utilisant paquets vocaux
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC., (2143720), 600 Mountain Avenue, Murray Hill,
New Jersey 07974-0636, (US), (applicant designated states:
AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE)

INVENTOR:

Dalton, Robert William, 27 High Plains Road, North Andover, Massachusetts
01845, (US)

Gudapati, Krishna, 16 Hawthorne Avenue, Holmdel, New Jersey 07733, (US)

Glapa, Martin Joel, 366 Monte Vista Road, Golden, Colorado 80401, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Funnell, Samantha Jane et al (79772), Lucent Technologies UK Limited, 5
Mornington Road, Woodford Green, Essex IG8 0TU, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 851653 A2 980701 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97309684 971202;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 772711 961223

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU;
MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-011/06; H04M-007/00; H04L-029/06;

ABSTRACT EP 851653 A2

A cable modem supports two-way packet-switched traffic and is capable of telephony-type signaling to provide local telephone services over a two-way HFC cable network. The telephony-type signaling is transmitted using the TCP/IP protocol over an HFC distribution plant. This telephony-type signaling includes representations of "off-hook," "on-hook," etc. At the customers premises, the telephony cable modem takes any one of a number of forms. For example, the telephony cable modem comprises terminal equipment ports for coupling to both data terminal equipment such as a personal computer and voice terminal equipment such as a POTS telephone. Alternatively, the telephony cable modem includes POTS functionality and comprises a handset and keypad for dialing. As yet another example, the telephony cable modem includes a terminal equipment port for coupling to data terminal equipment that also functions as a telephone, such as a personal computer equipped with a microphone and speakers.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 147

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 010103 A2 Title of invention (German) changed: 20001116

Application: 980701 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Change: 010103 A2 Title of invention (French) changed: 20001116

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9827	268
SPEC A	(English)	9827	4432

February 21, 2003

Total word count - document A 4700
Total word count - document B 0
Total word count - documents A + B 4700

...SPECIFICATION 625 provides both program storage and data storage for DSP 620. SLIC 605 provides the **tip / ring** interface to telephone 115. Converter 610 provides the interface between the digital world and the...

...of well-known telephone signaling functions like the ability to sense off-hook, provide loop **current**, provide dial tone, **detect** dialing (pulse or DTMF), etc. Since these functions and their implementation are well-known, they...

...605 is controlled by CPU 725 via line 606. Consequently, as ISDN signaling messages are **received** by CPU 725, the latter decodes the ISDN signaling messages and controls SLIC 605 to...

20/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00817625

An Integrated ringer relay circuit and method
Integrierte Rufanschlussschaltung und -verfahren
Circuit integre de connexion de sonnerie et methode
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

HARRIS CORPORATION, (313799), 1025 NASA Boulevard, Ms80, Melbourne,
Florida 32919, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;DE;FR;IT;SE)

INVENTOR:

Cotreau, Gerald M., 8615 Sheridan Road, Melbourne, Florida 32904, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

van Berlyn, Ronald Gilbert (37011), 23, Centre Heights, London NW3 6JG,
(GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 760576 A1 970305 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95306029 950830;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): EP 95306029 950830

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; DE; FR; IT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-019/02;

ABSTRACT EP 760576 A1

A circuit and method for isolating a **subscriber line interface circuit** ("SLIC") from the ringer generator in a telephone system. Using a gain blocking device to provide a signal gain when the ringer generator is not being utilized and to provide a high impedance when a ringer signal is present. A current mode **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) for a telephone system in which AC and DC impedances for **tip** and **ring** connections of the SLIC are separately set. A ground key detector for a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) uses information from the **tip** and **ring voltage sensing** resistor RS1 and RS2 to determine whether the **ring** side of the telephone line has been grounded, as when a ground key or fault occurs.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 125

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 970305 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 971105 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
970905

Withdrawal: 971217 A1 Date on which the European patent application
was withdrawn: 970930

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	1318

February 21, 2003

SPEC A (English) EPAB97 5254
Total word count - document A 6572
Total word count - document B 0
Total word count - documents A + B 6572

...ABSTRACT A1

A circuit and method for isolating a **subscriber line interface circuit** ("SLIC") from the ringer generator in a telephone system. Using a gain blocking device to...

...and to provide a high impedance when a ringer signal is present. A current mode **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) for a telephone system in which AC and DC impedances for **tip** and **ring** connections of the SLIC are separately set. A ground key detector for a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) uses information from the **tip** and **ring voltage sensing** resistor RS1 and RS2 to determine whether the **ring** side of the telephone line has been grounded, as when a ground key or fault...

...SPECIFICATION line interface circuit (SLIC) for a telephone system in which AC and DC impedances for **tip** and **ring** connections of the SLIC are separately set. A ground key detector for a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) uses information from the **tip** and **ring voltage sensing** resistor RS1 and RS2 to determine whether the **ring** side of the telephone line has been grounded, as when a ground key or fault...

...CLAIMS SLIC), the SLIC having a first current mirror for providing a current proportional to a **tip** voltage and a second current mirror for providing a current proportional to a **ring voltage**, the **detector** comprising a first DC filter for providing a DC **tip** current proportional to a DC component of the current from the first current mirror, a second DC filter for providing a DC **ring** current proportional to a DC component of the current from the second current mirror, source of reference current, a first comparator for comparing the DC **ring** current to a combination of the DC **tip** current and the reference current, and for indicating that a ground key has been detected...

20/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00774255

Method and circuit for failsafe stitch-hook detection during fault in a telephone system

Verfahren und Schaltungsanordnung zur eigensicheren Abhebeerkenennung bei Telefonsystemstörung

Methode et circuit pour la detection a securite intrinseque du décrochage en cas de perturbation du systeme telephonique

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

HARRIS CORPORATION, (313799), 1025 NASA Boulevard, Ms80, Melbourne, Florida 32919, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Cotreau, Gerald M., 8615 Sheridan Rd., Melbourne, Florida 32904, (US)
Whitney, Donald K., Jr., 573 Lake Ashley Circle, West Melbourne, Florida 32904, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Bergen, Klaus, Dipl.-Ing. et al (1821), Patentanwalt, Postfach 11 01 23, 40501 Dusseldorf, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 724348 A1 960731 (Basic)
EP 724348 B1 000315

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96100950 960124;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 380413 950130

February 21, 2003

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-003/22; H04M-019/02
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 520171 A; GB 2173072 A; US 5335271 A

ABSTRACT EP 724348 A1

A circuit and method for maintaining switch-hook detection (SHD) in the presence of a fault in a telephone system to include a comparison of one of a **tip** current and a **ring** current to a reference **current**. A switch-hook **detection** indicates that a request for service has been made. The reference current may be a conventional switch-hook **detection** threshold **current**, ISHD, times a factor $(G0+1)-1$, where $G0$ is the predetermined operating gain of the amplifier in the telephone **subscriber line interface circuit**. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 103

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Oppn None: 010228 B1 No opposition filed: 20001216
Grant: 20000315 B1 Granted patent
Application: 960731 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 970319 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
970121
Examination: 980415 A1 Date of despatch of first examination report:
980303

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200011	1093
CLAIMS B	(German)	200011	1076
CLAIMS B	(French)	200011	1330
SPEC B	(English)	200011	1701
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			5200
Total word count - documents A + B			5200

...ABSTRACT of a fault in a telephone system to include a comparison of one of a **tip** current and a **ring** current to a reference **current**. A switch-hook **detection** indicates that a request for service has been made. The reference current may be a conventional switch-hook **detection** threshold **current**, ISHD, times a factor $(G0+1)-1$, where $G0$ is the predetermined operating gain of the amplifier in the telephone **subscriber line interface circuit**. (see image in original document) ...

...SPECIFICATION a comparison of one of a tip current and a ring current to a reference **current**. A switch-hook **detection** indicates that a request for service has been made. The reference current may be a conventional switch-hook **detection** threshold **current**, ISHD, times a factor $(G0+1)-1$, where $G0$ is the predetermined operating gain of the amplifier in the telephone **subscriber line interface circuit**.

20/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00592117

Subscriber line interface circuit for controlling AC and DC output impedance.

Teilnehmerleitungsschnittstellenschaltung zur Steuerung der Wechsel- und Gleichstromausgangsimpedanz.

Circuit d'interface de ligne d'abonne avec controle de l'impedance de

February 21, 2003

sortie en courant alternatif-courant continu.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

MOTOROLA, INC., (205770), 1303 East Algonquin Road, Schaumburg, IL 60196,
(US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Susak, David M., 283 S. Cypress Court, Chandler, Arizona 85224, (US)
Takeshian, Tony, 3175 N. Price Road No.2075, Chandler, Arizona 85224,
(US)

Welty, Dennis L., 1050 S. Longmore No.27, Mesa, Arizona 85202, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Hudson, Peter David et al (52403), MOTOROLA European Intellectual
Property Operations Jays Close Viabes Industrial Estate, Basingstoke,
Hampshire RG22 4PD, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 600175 A1 940608 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93115426 930924;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 983197 921130

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-019/00;

ABSTRACT EP 600175 A1

A subscriber line interface circuit (SLIC) (10) sets AC and DC output impedances as seen by first (14) and second (12) transmission signals. The common mode variation and differential variation of the first and second transmission signals is AC-sensed to provide a common mode feedback signal (56,80) and a differential feedback signal which in turn controls the AC output impedance. The DC component of the first and second transmission signals is blocked allowing (24,30) downstream amplifiers to operate at reduced power supply potentials. The DC variation of the first and second transmission signals is also sensed (110,142) for providing a DC feedback signal to control the DC output impedance. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 116

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 940608 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Change: 940810 A1 Representative (change)

Withdrawal: 950830 A1 Date on which the European patent application
was deemed to be withdrawn: 941209

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
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CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	1053
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SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	3453
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Total word count - document A	4506
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Total word count - document B	0
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Total word count - documents A + B	4506
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...SPECIFICATION another aspect, the present invention is a method of setting AC output impedance for a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) comprising the steps of **receiving** first and second **transmission** signals having AC and DC **signal** levels, **sensing** common mode variation and differential variation of the first and second **transmission** signals for providing a common mode feedback signal and a differential feedback signal, and utilizing...

...CLAIMS said second amplifier.

9. A method of setting AC and DC output impedance for a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC), comprising the steps of:
 - receiving** first and second **transmission** signals having AC and DC **signal** levels;
 - sensing** AC common mode variation and AC differential variation of said first and second **transmission** signals for providing a common mode feedback signal and a differential feedback signal; and
 - utilizing...

February 21, 2003

20/5,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00399671

Protective arrangement for telecommunications line interface circuit
Schutzanordnung fur eine Leitungsschnittstellenschaltung einer
Fernmeldeanlage
Disposition de protection pour circuit d'interface de ligne de
telecommunications

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

GPT LIMITED, (986784), New Century Park P.O. Box 53, Coventry, CV3 1HJ,
(GB), (applicant designated states: BE;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LU;NL;SE)

INVENTOR:

Stibila, Michael E., 361 Eagle Creek Circle, Lake Mary, Florida 32746,
(US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Branfield, Henry Anthony et al (45871), The General Electric Company,
p.l.c. GEC Patent Department Waterhouse Lane, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 2QX
, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 395231 A2 901031 (Basic)
EP 395231 A3 920205
EP 395231 B1 951220

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90303518 900402;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 8909354 890425

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LU; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H01H-085/046; H01H-085/048; H04M-003/18;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): FR 2246970 A; FR 2246970 A; US 4562509 A; US 4494104
A; FR 2081828 A

ABSTRACT EP 395231 A2

A circuit protection device designed to protect a pair of electrical circuits by fracturing at such time as an overcurrent condition has occurred in a first of the circuits, this novel device comprising a substantially flat substrate of non-conductive, frangible material upon which a resistive component and a fuse conductor reside in an adjacent relationship on a common surface. The resistive component is part of a first circuit, and the fuse conductor is part of a second circuit. The resistive component, at the time of an overcurrent therethrough, becomes hot and causes a heating of the near surface of the frangible substrate. The frangible substrate, as a result of the uneven heating of its opposite surface, elongating and then fracturing, the fracturing of the frangible substrate thereby bringing about a fracturing of the resistive component as well as a fracturing of the fuse conductor, thus to effect an interruption of the first circuit as well as a substantially simultaneous interruption of the second circuit. This novel device is admirably suited for protecting a subscriber line interface circuit.

(see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 186

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Lapse: 030212 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): BE
19951220, DE 19960321, DK 19951220, FR
19960515, GR 19951220, IT 19951220, LU
19960430, NL 19951220, SE 19960320,
Lapse: 20000126 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): BE
19951220, DE 19960321, DK 19951220, FR
19960515, GR 19951220, IT 19951220, SE
19960320,
Application: 901031 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

February 21, 2003

Lapse: 20000209 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): BE 19951220, DE 19960321, DK 19951220, FR 19960515, GR 19951220, IT 19951220, LU 19960430, SE 19960320,

Search Report: 920205 A3 Separate publication of the European or International search report

Examination: 921104 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 920902

Change: 921202 A2 Representative (change)

*Assignee: 921202 A2 Applicant (transfer of rights) (change): GPT LIMITED (986784) New Century Park P.O. Box 53 Coventry, CV3 1HJ (GB) (applicant designated states: BE;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LU;NL;SE)

Examination: 940615 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report: 940429

Grant: 951220 B1 Granted patent

Lapse: 960710 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: DE 960321

Lapse: 960731 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: BE 951220, DE 960321

Lapse: 960807 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: BE 951220, DE 960321, SE 960320

Lapse: 961016 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: BE 951220, DE 960321, FR 960515, SE 960320

Oppn None: 961211 B1 No opposition filed

Lapse: 980408 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: BE 951220, DE 960321, DK 951220, FR 960515, SE 960320

Lapse: 991020 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): BE 19951220, DE 19960321, DK 19951220, FR 19960515, IT 19951220, SE 19960320,

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	2674
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB95	807
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB95	709
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB95	845
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	6109
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB95	6196
Total word count - document A			8783
Total word count - document B			8557
Total word count - documents A + B			17340

...CLAIMS deposition is a thick film deposition.

32. A telecommunications system comprising:

a subscriber line comprising **tip** and **ring** conductors;
a **subscriber line interface circuit** to which said subscriber line is connected for coupling the subscriber line to the remainder of the telecommunications system;
surge voltage protective means coupled between the **tip** and **ring** conductors and earth;
first and second current limiting resistances having nominally equal values inserted in the **tip** and **ring** conductors respectively;
first and second feedback lines coupled between the **tip** and **ring** conductors respectively and the **subscriber line interface circuit** whereby to equalise the impedances of the first and second resistances in the subscriber line...

...temperature differential whereby fracturing occurs of the resistance

February 21, 2003

material and conductive strip, whereby to cause **electrical** and physical **isolation** of the **subscriber line interface circuit** from the subscriber line.

33. A system as claimed in claim 32, wherein each said...

20/5,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00394695

Signalisation detector, for metering type signals, for a telephone trunk.

Signalisierungsdetektor für Gebührensinalisierung für eine Telefonverbindungsleitung.

Detecteur de signalisations, du type taxe telefonique, notamment pour joncteur telefonique.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

ALCATEL BUSINESS SYSTEMS, (918971), 12, rue de la Baume, F-75008 Paris,

(FR), (applicant designated states:

AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL;SE)

INVENTOR:

Bonvallet, Andre, 70, avenue des Gresillons, F-92600 Asnieres, (FR)

Girard, Robert, 4 passage Emmanuel, F-92700 Colombes, (FR)

Canonne, Michel, 28 Avenue des Huit Arpents, F-95580 Margency, (FR)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Weinmiller, Jurgen et al (12871), Lennestrasse 9 Postfach 24, D-82336

Feldafing, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 404001 A1 901227 (Basic)

EP 404001 B1 940921

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90111424 900618;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): FR 898118 890619

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04Q-001/50; H04M-015/28;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): EP 279025 A; EP 279025 A; EP 279025 A; GB 2005111 A; FR 2551604 A

ABSTRACT EP 404001 A1 (Translated)

Detector of signalling information, of the telephone metering type, emitted in the form of periodic pulses obtained from specified- frequency alternating signals which are transmitted in analogue form by way of a two-wire (A, B) line (2), in particular to an analogue network line junction of a private-type telephone installation.

This detector comprises an input filter (4) centred on the frequency (Ft) of the expected signalings, a sampler (6) connected, on the one hand, to the output of the input filter (4) and, on the other hand, to the output of a clock (7) supplying a signal (HE) whose frequency (FE) is close to the value (Ft), a low-pass filter (8) within whose band the characteristic detection signal leaving the sampler is to be included, and a level detector (9) able to supply a presence signal in respect of a characteristic level signal greater than a predetermined threshold output by the low-pass filter (8).

TRANSLATED ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 157

ABSTRACT EP 404001 A1

Detecteur de signalisations, du type taxe telefonique, emises sous forme d'impulsions, periodiques, obtenues a partir de signaux alternatifs a frequences determinees qui sont transmis sous forme analogique par l'intermediaire d'une ligne (2) a deux fils (A, B), notamment a un joncteur de ligne reseau analogique d'une installation telefonique de type prive.

Ce detecteur comporte un filtre d'entree (4), centre sur la freequence (Ft) des signalisations attendues, un echantillonneur (6) connecte d'une part a la sortie du filtre d'entree (4) et d'autre a la sortie d'une horloge (7) fournissant un signal (HE) dont la frequence (FE) est voisine de la valeur (Ft), un filtre passe-bas (8) dans la bande duquel le signal caracteristique de detection sortant de l'echantillonneur doit etre

February 21, 2003

inclus, ainsi qu'un detecteur de niveau (9) apte a fournir un signal de presence pour un signal caracteristique de niveau superieur a un seuil predetermine en sortie du filtre passe-bas (8).

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 154

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 901227 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 910417 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
910218
Examination: 930526 A1 Date of despatch of first examination report:
930413
Grant: 940921 B1 Granted patent
Lapse: 950719 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a
Contracting State: AT 940921, SE 941221
Lapse: 950719 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a
Contracting State: AT 940921, SE 941221
Lapse: 950830 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a
Contracting State: AT 940921, NL 940921, SE
941221
Oppn None: 950913 B1 No opposition filed
Lapse: 980408 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a
Contracting State: AT 940921, BE 950630, CH
950630, LI 950630, DK 940921, NL 940921, SE
941221

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): French; French; French

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(French)	EPBBF1	576
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	512
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	509
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	547
SPEC A	(French)	EPBBF1	1790
SPEC B	(French)	EPBBF1	1676
Total word count - document A			2366
Total word count - document B			3244
Total word count - documents A + B			5610

...CLAIMS B1

1. Detector for telephone charging signalling in the form of periodic pulses derived from **alternating current** signals at specific frequencies **transmitted** in analogue form by means of a line (2) comprising two wires (A, B), for example to an analogue **subscriber line interface circuit** of a private telephone installation connected through a protection circuit (3), comprising an input filter (4) passing said **alternating current** signals at the frequency (Ft) of the expected signalling **transmitted** differentially on the line wires to which the filter is connected, optionally through the protection...

...a characteristic sampled output signal representing the difference between (FE) and (Ft) when signalling is **received**, said sample and hold circuit being followed by a second filter (8) within the band...

...digital signal according to whether there is present or not a signal characteristic of signalling **received** at a level above a predetermined threshold at the output of the filter (8) following...

...hold circuit is a lowpass filter adapted to pass the characteristic signal and the pulses **transmitted** in common mode, and in that it further comprises a pulse **sender** (5) for signalling **transmitted** in common mode on the line wires comprising two equal-value resistors (45, 46) connected...

...in such a way that this common point can be alternately driven either by pulses **transmitted** in differential mode by the filter (4) or by

February 21, 2003

- pulses **transmitted** in common mode by the pulse **sender** (5).
2. Signalling detector according to claim 1 characterised in that it comprises an input...

20/5,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00367392

Apparatus for the automatic in-circuit testing of subscriber line interface circuits and method therefor.

Gerat zur automatischen schaltungsinternen Prufung von Teilnehmerschaltungen und Verfahren.

Appareil d'essai automatique en circuit de circuits d'interface de ligne d'abonne et methode.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Hewlett-Packard Company, (206031), Mail Stop 20 B-O, 3000 Hanover Street, Palo Alto, California 94304, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Powell, Stephen David et al (52311), WILLIAMS, POWELL & ASSOCIATES 34 Tavistock Street, London WC2E 7PB, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 352040 A2 900124 (Basic)
EP 352040 A3 910417
EP 352040 B1 940420

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89307191 890714;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 221062 880719

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-003/30;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): DE 3500848 A; DE 3215680 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

ELECTRONICS LETTERS, vol. 22, no. 18, 28th August 1986, pages 933-934, Stevenage, Herts, GB; L. WOZICH et al.: "New method for connection of test bus to a line interface circuit"

INTERNATIONAL TEST CONFERENCE, Philadelphia, 18th - 20th October 1983, paper 25.2, pages 750-766, IEEE, New York, US; J. HOFER et al.: "Digital signal processing test techniques for telecommunications integrated circuits";

ABSTRACT EP 352040 A2

An automated apparatus (200) and method tests a subscriber line interface circuit (110) mounted on a telecommunications card (100) by applying analog voltage (250) to the tip and ring pins (120, 130) and recording the resulting transmit signals, by applying at least one analog voltage signal to the receive pin and recording the resulting signals on the tip and ring pins, by applying onhook and offhook signals to the tip and ring pins and receiving the resulting hook status signal, and by applying a ring command to the ring control pin and recording the resulting ring signal and then applying an offhook signal to the tip and ring pins and receiving the resulting ring trip signal. In conducting these tests, the automated apparatus electrically overdrives any analog or digital signal from associated components on the circuitry.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 140

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 900124 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report ;A2without Search Report)

*Assignee: 910109 A2 Applicant (transfer of rights) (change):
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B-O, 3000 Hanover Street Palo Alto, California
94304 (US) (applicant designated states:
DE;FR;GB)

February 21, 2003

Search Report: 910417 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Examination: 910828 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
910629
Examination: 930825 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
930715
Grant: 940420 B1 Granted patent
Oppn None: 950412 B1 No opposition filed
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text Language Update Word Count
CLAIMS B (English) EPABF1 1275
SPEC B (English) EPABF1 4691
Total word count - document A 0
Total word count - document B 5966
Total word count - documents A + B 5966

...CLAIMS associated components (115) on said card, said subscriber line interface circuit being capable of generating **transmit** (140), telecommunication (120, 130), hook status (170), ringing (160) and **ring** trip (180) signals, said automated apparatus being characterised in that it comprises: means (234, 260, 280) connected to said telecommunications card for **electrically isolating** said **subscriber line interface circuit** from said other associated components on said card, means (270, 250, 221, 232, 220) connected to said **electrical isolation** means for selectively causing said **subscriber line interface circuit** to generate said **transmit**, telecommunication, hook status, ringing and **ring** trip signals by applying test signals to said **subscriber line interface circuit** which overdrive any analog or digital signals present on said telecommunications card,
means (240, 220) in said selective causing means for comparing each selectively generated **transmit**, telecommunication, hook status, ringing and **ring** trip signals to expected values, and
means (220) in said selective causing means for issuing...

...associated components (115) on said card, said subscriber line interface circuit being capable of generating **transmit** (140), telecommunication (120,130), hook status (170), ringing (160) and **ring** trip (180) signals, said method being characterised in that it comprises the steps of:
electrically isolating (234, 260, 280) the powered up **subscriber line interface circuit** from said other associated components on said card,
selectively causing (310, 340, 350 360) the **subscriber line interface circuit** to generate the **transmit**, telecommunications, hood status, ringing and **ring** trip signals by applying testing signals to the **subscriber line interface circuit** which overdrive any any analog or digital signals present on said telecommunications card,
comparing (220) each selectively generated **transmit**, telecommunication, hook status, ringing and **ring** trip signals to expected values, and
issuing a fail signal (320) when anyone of the...

20/5,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00311300

Protection arrangement for a telephone subscriber line interface circuit.
Schutzanordnung für eine Fernsprech-Teilnehmerschnittstellen-Schaltung.
Disposition de protection pour un circuit d'interface de ligne téléphonique d'abonné.

February 21, 2003

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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(applicant designated states: AT;DE;FR;GB;NL;SE)

INVENTOR:

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Rosenbaum, Stanley Daniel, 254 Grandview Road, Nepean Ontario, K2H 8A9,
(CA)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Dupuy, Susan Mary et al (45922), Northern Telecom Europe Limited Patents
and Licensing West Road, Harlow Essex CM20 2SH, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 291169 A1 881117 (Basic)
EP 291169 B1 921223

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88303286 880413;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): CA 537286 870515

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; DE; FR; GB; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-003/18; H02H-003/087; H02H-003/06;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): EP 209973 A; US 4514595 A; WO 8602786 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 9, no. 234 (E-344) 1957 , 20th September
1985; & JP-A-60 86 995 (NIPPON DENKI K.K.) 16-05-1985;

ABSTRACT EP 291169 A1

A telephone subscriber line (10) is connected to a SLIC (20) via
contacts of an isolation relay (14). Line voltage on the line side of the
relay contacts, and line current on the SLIC side of the relay contacts,
are detected during opposite polarity half-cycles of an a.c. fault on the
line, and the contacts are opened to protect the SLIC if the voltage
and/or current is excessive. The interruption of current causes the line
voltage to rise to maintain the protection for the duration of a fault.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 92

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 881117 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 890719 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
890509
Examination: 910814 A1 Date of despatch of first examination report:
910626
Change: 910904 A1 Representative (change)
Change: 920603 A1 Title of invention (English) (change)
Change: 920603 A1 Title of invention (French) (change)
*Assignee: 920805 A1 Applicant (transfer of rights) (change):
NORTHERN TELECOM LIMITED (217325) World Trade
Center of Montreal, 380 St. Antoine Street West
8th Floor Montreal, Quebec H2Y 3Y4 (CA)
(applicant designated states:
AT;DE;FR;GB;NL;SE)
Grant: 921223 B1 Granted patent
Oppn None: 931215 B1 No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	588
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	555
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	665
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	3149
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			4957
Total word count - documents A + B			4957

...SPECIFICATION means, but ensures a prompt (within half a cycle of an
a.c. waveform) opening of the switching means in the event that a major

February 21, 2003

fault on the line causes both...

...excessive voltage and an excessive current.

The invention also extends to a method of protecting a telephone subscriber line interface circuit (SLIC), coupled via two feed resistors and switching means to...

...producing a voltage dependent upon the sensed voltage, producing a voltage dependent upon the sensed **current**, **applying** said produced **voltages** to integrating means and applying the output of the integrating means to comparison means which serve...

20/5,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00297494

Radio concentrator system capable of completing calls under congested traffic.

Funkkonzentratorsystem mit Fähigkeit zur Vervollständigung von Notrufen bei Rufstauung.

Systeme de concentrateur radio capable d'etablir des appels d'urgence lors de saturation de trafic.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

NEC CORPORATION, (236690), 7-1, Shiba 5-chome Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-01, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;GB;IT)

INVENTOR:

Sasaki, Yasutaka, c/o NEC Corporation 33-1, Shiba 5-chome, Minato-ku Tokyo, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

VOSSIUS & PARTNER (100311), Postfach 86 07 67, D-81634 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 304955 A2 890301 (Basic)

EP 304955 A3 900613

EP 304955 B1 940112

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88114048 880829;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 87213253 870827; JP 87213257 870827; JP

87213258 870827

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04Q-007/04; H04B-007/24;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): DE 3334886 A; EP 136517 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 8, no. 200 (E-266) 1637 , 13th September 1984; & JP-A-59 89 044 (NIPPON DENKI K.K.) 23-05-1984

IDEM

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE MOBILE RADIO SYSTEMS AND TECHNIQUES, York, GB, 10th - 13th September 1984, pages 204-208; F. TROSBY: "A new dispatch system for Norwegian users"

N.E.C. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, no. 76, January 1985, pages 24-35, Tokyo, JP; T. HIYAMA et al.: "Digital Radio Concentrator System (DRCS)"

;

ABSTRACT EP 304955 A2

In a radio concentrator system found by a central station (3) and remote stations (4), demand-assigned data channels are constantly monitored to detect when they are congested. When an emergency call is received from a subscriber terminal (6), a dial tone is sent to the terminal if the emergency call occurs simultaneously with the detection of a congestion. On hearing the dial tone, the subscriber dials an emergency destination address, which is received by a remote station and compared with a list of predetermined addresses and verified if it matches one of the predetermined addresses. The dialled information is sent from that station to the central station, where it is relayed to a switched network (1). An emergency channel is established to the network for routing the emergency call. This channel may be permanently provided

February 21, 2003

and demand-assigned in response to an emergency channel assignment request, or first selected by a remote station requesting an emergency call and access is granted by the central station if no collision occurs between competing emergency calls. Alternatively, no emergency channel is provided in the system and one of the data channels is cleared when an emergency call is detected simultaneously with the occurrence of a congestion. The cleared channel is used as an emergency channel to complete the emergency call.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 220

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 890301 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 890301 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
880829
Search Report: 900613 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Examination: 920708 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
920522
Grant: 940112 B1 Granted patent

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	2268
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	1966
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	2671
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	4538
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			11443
Total word count - documents A + B			11443

...SPECIFICATION to an access point of the switched telecommunication network An emergency channel is then established **between the** subscriber terminal and the network for routing the emergency call.
The emergency channel may be...

...an emergency call and access is granted to it if no collision occurs between competing **emergency** call attempts. **Alternatively**, no **emergency** channel is provided in the system and one of the data channels is cleared when an emergency call **is** detected simultaneously with the occurrence of a condition indicating all data channels are busy. The...

...to the subscriber terminals and connected to the switched telecommunication network, and a controller cooperating **with** the subscriber line interface circuits for selecting a data channel in the transmission link in...

...all-busy signal. In the central station, multiplexer/demultiplexer circuitry connects the subscriber line interface **circuits** to the selected data channels in response to the data channel selection signal, connects one of the subscriber line interface circuits from which an emergency call is requested to **the** transmission link, connects the data channel selection signal and the all-busy signal to the link for transmission to the **remote stations**, and **applies** the channel assignment request, which has been received from the remote stations through the link, to the central station **controller**. **The multiplexer / demultiplexer** further detects an emergency destination address transmitted from the remote stations on **the** link. A dialling circuit is provided in the central station for signalling the detected emergency destination address to the **network**. Each of the remote stations comprises a plurality of remote subscriber line interface circuits connected respectively to the **subscriber** terminals and a plurality of registers associated respectively with the subscriber terminals for transmitting a...Incoming signals from the remote stations 4, detected by antenna 8, are supplied through duplexer 19 to a **demodulator** 18,

February 21, 2003

the output of which is fed to the demultiplexer 13. Demultiplexer 13 examines the control channel to identify the address of the speech channel signals and **connects** the **identified** channels **through** incoming lines 11b to the appropriate line interface circuits 11. Demultiplexer 13 further separates the control channel, the emergency channel or specified **speech channel** and **supplies** control signals carried on the control channel on line 14d to the controller 14 and...

...signal from the central station 3 via antenna 9 and duplexer 20. A demodulator 21 **recovers** the baseband TDM **signal** and feeds a time division demultiplexer 22 where the signal is demultiplexed into respective channel components. The demultiplexed speech channel signals are supplied on lines 23b...

...and fed to the remote controller 24 to be transmitted to central station 3.

Each **subscriber line interface circuit** 23 has an outgoing line 23a connected to a respective input of a time division...

...controller 24 are also supplied on lines 24c, 24d. Multiplexer 26 is controlled in response to a channel **identification** **signal** supplied on line 24e from the remote controller 24. The output of multiplexer 26 is coupled to...

...modulated on a radio frequency carrier and applied through duplexer 20 to antenna 9 and **transmitted** to the central station as a TDM up-direction signal.

Central controller 14 and remote...the remote station 4-1 and control advances to operations block 107 to connect the **subscriber line interface circuit** 11-1 to the granted emergency channel. When this grant signal is received by remote...

...4-1 (block 101), the remote controller 24 proceeds to block 102 to connect the **subscriber line interface circuit** 23-1 to the granted emergency channel. Exit then is to operations block 103 which...

...which the remote station, i.e., station 4-1 requesting the emergency call under an **all busy condition** **sends** an emergency channel assignment request on the control channel to the central station. On receiving this request (block 57, Fig. 6B), the central station proceeds to operations block 206 to select one of the **speech channels** and **transmits** a disconnect signal indicating the channel number of the selected speech channel on the control...

...remote station associated with the cleared channel (block 207). Exit then is to operations block **208** which directs the clearing of the selected channel and thence to decision block 209 which **checks** to see if a clear response signal is received.

The remote station, which is associated...

...call requesting station and thence to operations block 211 which directs the connecting of the **subscriber line interface circuit** 11-1 to the cleared channel. The cleared channel **identification** **signal** is **received** by remote station 4-1 (block 201) and the latter proceeds to operations block 202 which directs the connecting of the **subscriber line interface circuit** 23-1 to the cleared speech channel. Exit then is to operations block 203 which...

...of the stored emergency destination address on the cleared channel to the central station. On **receiving** the destination address signal (block 212), the central station advances to operations block 62 to **send** the emergency destination address through dialling circuit 15 to the network 1. ...

...CLAIMS of central subscriber line interface circuits (11-1 to 11-n) associated in a on- to -one correspondence to said subscriber

February 21, 2003

terminals and connected to said switched telecommunication network (1);

a central controller (14) cooperating with said central subscriber line interface circuits for selecting one of said data channels in response to a channel assignment request either from said network (1) or from said remote stations (4) and generating a data channel selection **signal identifying** the selected data channel, and detecting when all of said data channels are busy and...

...subscriber terminals for transmitting a dial tone to said emergency call requesting subscriber terminal and **receiving** said emergency destination address therefrom;

a remote controller (24) cooperating with said remote subscriber line...

...of said simultaneous occurrence, and verifying said emergency call by detecting a coincidence between said **received** destination address with a list of predetermined emergency destination addresses; and remote multiplexer/demultiplexer means (22,26) for coupling said remote **subscriber line interface circuits** to said selected data channels in response to said data channel selection **signal**, coupling one of said remote **subscriber line interface circuits** to said auxiliary channel which is associated with said emergency call requesting subscriber terminal, coupling...

...said auxiliary channel, and coupling said data channel selection signal and said all-busy signal **transmitted** from said central station on said auxiliary channel to said remote controller.

2. A radio...

...said network (1) or from said remote stations (4) and generating a data channel selection **signal identifying** the selected data **channel**, selecting one of said emergency channels in response to an emergency channel assignment request from said remote stations and generating an emergency channel selection **signal identifying** the selected emergency channel, and detecting when all of said data channels are busy and...

...subscriber terminals for transmitting a dial tone to said emergency call requesting subscriber terminal and **receiving** said emergency destination address therefrom;

a remote controller (24) cooperating with said remote **subscriber line interface circuits** for generating said data channel assignment request in response to an outgoing call request from...

...of said simultaneous occurrence, and verifying said emergency call by detecting a coincidence between said **received** destination address with a list of predetermined emergency destination addresses; and remote multiplexer/demultiplexer means (22,26) for coupling said remote **subscriber line interface circuits** to said selected data channels in response to said data channel selection signal, coupling one of said remote **subscriber line interface circuits** which is associated with said emergency call requesting subscriber terminal to said emergency channel in...

...said emergency channel, and coupling said data channel selection signal and said all-busy signal **transmitted** from said central station on said signalling channel to said remote controller (24).

3. A...

...selection signal and said all-busy signal to said signalling channel, coupling said access grant **signal** to **said** emergency channel, coupling said channel assignment request transmitted from said remote stations on said signalling channel to said central controller (14)

February 21, 2003

and **detecting** an emergency destination address transmitted from said remote stations (4) on said emergency channel; and...

...subscriber terminals for transmitting a dial tone to said emergency call requesting subscriber terminal and **receiving** said emergency destination address therefrom;
a remote controller (24) cooperating with said remote subscriber line...

...of said simultaneous occurrence, and verifying said emergency call by detecting a coincidence between said **received** destination address with a list of predetermined emergency destination addresses; and remote multiplexer/demultiplexer means...

...line interface circuits to said selected data channels in response to said data channel selection **signal**, coupling one of said remote **subscriber line interface circuits** which is associated with said emergency call requesting subscriber terminal to said emergency channel, coupling...

...address of the verified emergency call to said emergency channel, coupling said access grant signal **transmitted** from said central station on said emergency channel to said remote controller, and coupling said data channel selection signal and said all-busy signal **transmitted** from said central station on said signalling channel to said remote controller.

4. A radio...said network (1);
wherein each of said remote stations (4) comprises:
a plurality of remote **subscriber line interface circuits** (23-1 to 23-n) connected respectively to said subscriber terminals;
register means (25-1...

...subscriber terminals for transmitting a dial tone to said emergency call requesting subscriber terminal and **receiving** said emergency destination address therefrom;
a remote controller (24) cooperating with said remote **subscriber line interface circuits** for generating said channel assignment request in response to an **outgoing call request** from said subscriber terminals and detecting a simultaneous occurrence of said all-busy signal from said central station and an emergency call from said emergency requesting subscriber terminal, **causing** said register means to **send** dial tone to the emergency call requesting **subscriber terminal in response** to the detection of said simultaneous occurrence, and verifying said emergency call by detecting a coincidence between said **received** destination address with a list of predetermined emergency destination addresses; and

remote multiplexer/demultiplexer means (22,26) for coupling said remote **subscriber line interface circuits** to said **selected** data channels in response to said data channel selection **signal**, clearing said specified data channel and coupling one of said remote **subscriber line interface circuits** which is associated with said emergency call requesting subscriber terminal to said cleared data channel in response to said data channel disconnect signal, **coupling said channel assignment request** and said emergency destination address of the verified emergency call to said **transmission link**, and coupling said data channel selection signal, said data **channel disconnect signal** and said all-busy signal **transmitted** from said central station on said signalling channel to said remote controller (24).

5. A...

...in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said emergency call is indicated by a hook flash signal generated when said one subscriber terminal momentarily depresses a switchhook.

February 21, 2003

20/5,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00215289

Telecommunication line circuit and amplifier circuit used therein.
Fernmeldeleitungsschaltung mit darin verwendeter Verstärkerschaltung.
Circuit de ligne de telecommunication et circuit d'amplification employe
dans ce circuit.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

ALCATEL N.V., (829130), Strawinskylaan 537 (World Trade Center), NL-1077
XX Amsterdam, (NL), (applicant designated states: FR;GB;IT)

INVENTOR:

Pieters, Jozef Frans Pharida, Noendries 4, B-9000 Gent, (BE)
Moons, Elve Desiderius Jozef, Van Noorstraat 5, B-2018 Antwerp, (BE)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Vermeersch, Robert et al (1162), BELL TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Naamloze Vennootschap Patent Department Francis Wellesplein 1, B-2018
Antwerpen, (BE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 237656 A2 870923 (Basic)
EP 237656 A3 880727
EP 237656 B1 920408

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 86202325 861218;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): BE 2060894 851220

DESIGNATED STATES: FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-019/00;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): BE 898049 A

ABSTRACT EP 237656 A2

Telecommunication line circuit with a resistance synthesis circuit
coupled between line feed resistances (R0/1) and supply inputs (VEET) of
line amplifiers (LOA0/1) and including a line current sensing circuit
(SENC) which is coupled with an AC filter (R22, R23, C4) which is
directly connected to the plus input of an operational amplifier (OA6)
whose minus input is connected to a control circuit wherein a control
voltage is converted into a current which is derived from this minus
input. The output of this amplifier is coupled with the line amplifiers.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 93

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 870923 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Change: 871028 A2 Representative (change)
*Assignee: 871028 A2 Applicant (transfer of rights) (change):
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designated states: FR;GB;IT)
*Assignee: 871028 A2 Previous applicant in case of transfer of
rights (change): International Standard
Electric Corporation New York (202421) 320 Park
Avenue New York 22, NY (US) (applicant
designated states: FR;GB;IT)
*Assignee: 880406 A2 Applicant (name, address) (change)
Search Report: 880727 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Examination: 890315 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
890113
Examination: 910502 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
910319
Grant: 920408 B1 Granted patent
Oppn None: 930331 B1 No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

February 21, 2003

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	2111
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	1157
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	1503
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	5489
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			10260
Total word count - documents A + B			10260

...SPECIFICATION Volts in series with a ringing source RS of 90 Volts RMS through sw31.

The **Subscriber Line Interface Circuit** SLIC which is integrated on a chip is a two-wire bidirectional circuit on the side of TSS and a four-wire one towards SNW. It has a speech **receive** input terminal Rx (with ground **return**) and a speech **transmit** output Tx (again with ground **return**), Rx and Tx being connected to ...connected to HVC. The sensing circuit SENC included in the SLIC is of the type **disclosed in European published** application No. 85200774.9 and provides at its output a composite DC/AC voltage considered...

...contacts sw00 to sw31 should be operated (1) or not (0).

Finally, the DSP also **receives** on its data input terminal DSP2 control data bits **transmitted** by the SLIC. These bits are the same as those **transmitted** to DSP1 except that the four bits FR, RNG, CT0 and CT1 are respectively replaced...

...the line loop between SLIC and TSS is open (0) or closed (1);

- RT : a **ring** trip indicating that the ringing signal applied to line by the circuit RC has to...

20/5,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00111820

Subscriber line interface circuit.

Schnittstellenschaltung fur eine Teilnehmerleitung.

Circuit d'interface de ligne d'abonne.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 112731 A2 840704 (Basic)

EP 112731 A3 860625

EP 112731 B1 881109

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 83307997 831229;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 82229070 821228; JP 82229990 821229; JP
83106206 830614; JP 83159825 830831; JP 83215562 831116

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04Q-003/00; H04M-019/00; H04M-003/00;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): GB 2064269 A; FR 2485295 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

IEEE JOURNAL OF SOLID-STATE CIRCUITS, vol. SC-16, no. 4, August 1981,
pages 261-266, IEEE, New York, US; D.W. AULL et al.: "A high-voltage IC
for a transformerless trunk and subscriber line interface"

February 21, 2003

Idem;

ABSTRACT EP 112731 A2

Subscriber line interface circuit.

In a **subscriber line interface circuit** of a telephone switching system, a differential amplifier (1) is coupled through the line terminals (T, R) of a two-wire subscriber line for **detecting a voltage** difference developed thereacross. First and second resistances (8, 9) of equal values are coupled at their first ends to the line terminals, respectively. **Tip** and **ring** drivers (2, 3) are connected to the other end of first and second resistances for driving the load impedance of the subscriber line. First, second and third feedback loops ($f(\text{sub } 1)$, $f(\text{sub } 2)$, $f(\text{sub } 3)$) are provided, the first feedback loop being coupled from an output of differential amplifier (1) to the input of the drivers (2, 3) to vary the impedance characteristics of the first and second resistances (8, 9) so that a high impedance is synthesized across each of the first and second resistances. The second and third feedback loops are also coupled from the output of differential amplifier (1) to the drivers (2, 3), each of the second and third feedback loops having different passband frequency characteristic and having the effect of reducing the synthesized impedances to a predetermined value.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 197

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 840704 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 840704 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
840117
Change: 860430 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification
(change)
Search Report: 860625 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Examination: 870819 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
870706
Grant: 881109 B1 Granted patent
Oppn None: 891025 B1 No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

...ABSTRACT A2

Subscriber line interface circuit.

In a **subscriber line interface circuit** of a telephone switching system, a differential amplifier (1) is coupled through the line terminals (T, R) of a two-wire subscriber line for **detecting a voltage** difference developed thereacross. First and second resistances (8, 9) of equal values are coupled at their first ends to the line terminals, respectively. **Tip** and **ring** drivers (2, 3) are connected to the other end of first and second resistances for...

20/5,K/13 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00945654 **Image available**

POTS EXTENDER FOR VOICE FALLBACK IN A SUBSCRIBER LINE FIELD OF THE
INVENTION
PROLONGATEUR DE SYSTEME TELEPHONIQUE TRADITIONNEL POUR MODE DEGRADE DE LA
VOIX DANS UNE LIGNE D'ABONNE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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February 21, 2003

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200279789 A1 20021010 (WO 0279789)
Application: WO 2002US9816 20020328 (PCT/WO US0209816)
Priority Application: US 2001820029 20010328

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G01R-031/08

International Patent Class: G06F-011/00; G08C-015/00; H04J-001/16;
H04L-001/00; H04J-001/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 2944

English Abstract

A full services access multiplexer (315) is described. A master digital subscriber line (master DSL) modem (303) is coupled to a conductor pair (309). A POTS extender (301) also is coupled to the conductor pair (309) and may sense the operation of a fallback or other signal on the conductor pair (309). A suppression signal may be transmitted to master DSL modem (303) upon occurrence of the fallback. The suppression signal may travel over a control circuit (305). Traffic over a backplane (307) or other network segment may be uninterrupted to a Integrated Access Device (IAD) (105) by handling signals inbound and outbound to the backplane (307) via packet assembler and disassembler (PAD) (353). PAD (315) may transmit a data stream to vocoder (351) and received a data stream from vocoder (351) for injection onto the backplane (307). The vocoder (351) connects duplexed traffic to the subscriber line interface circuit (SLIC) (311) wherein traffic between the vocoder (351) and the SLIC (311) are in analog formats in or near the audible range of frequencies.

French Abstract

Cette invention concerne un multiplexeur a acces integral (315). Un modem (303) pour ligne d'abonne numerique principal (master DSL) est couple a une paire conductrice (309). Un prolongateur de systeme telephonique traditionnel (301) est egalement couple a ladite paire et peut detecter le fonctionnement d'un mode de secours ou autre signal sur la paire (309). Un signal de suppression peut etre transmis au modem DSL principal (303) au moment ou intervient le mode de secours. Le signal de suppression peut transiter par un circuit de commande (305). Le trafic sur un fond de panier (307) ou sur un autre segment de reseau peut etre interrompu pour un dispositif d'accès integre (IAD) (105) par traitement de signaux en direction et en provenance du fond de panier (307) via un assembleur-desassembleur de paquets (PAD) (353).

L'assembleur-desassembleur PAD (315) peut transmettre un train de donnees a un vocodeur (351) et recevoir un train de donnees de ce meme vocodeur pour injection dans le fond de panier (307). Le vocodeur (351) connecte le trafic en duplex au circuit d'interface de la ligne d'abonne (SLIC) (311), le trafic entre le vocodeur (351) et le SLIC (311) se faisant en

February 21, 2003

format analogique a l'interieur ou a proximite de plages audibles de frequences.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20021010 A1 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... extender for at least one conductor pair for providing packets to a packet network and **receiving** packets from the packet network comprising: a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) having a connection to the at least one conductor pair, said SLIC having a...packet network, said PAD having at least one network address; and an output means for **transmitting** a master DSL modem control signal based on a fallback signal carried by the at 1, wherein the output means further comprises: a loop **current detector** having a connection to thb at least one conductor pair, said loop **current detector** providing the master DSL modem control signal.
[00045] 3. The POTS extender of claim 1 wherein the SLIC further comprises: a telephony **current** source; switch hook **detector**, and a ringing **signal** source.
I. [00046] 4. The POTS extender of claim I further comprising: a master DSL...DSL suppression circuit for suppressing DSL modem operation on a local loop comprising: a loop **current detector** for **sensing current** drain on the local loop; a means for providing a suppression signal controllable by said loop **current detector**; and a master DSL modem operative coupled to the SLIC, said master DSL modem operating in a quiescent state upon **receiving** the ...of claim 9 wherein the step of detecting an offhook condition comprises the step of **sensing current** drain.
[00052] 11. The method of claim 9 further comprising the step of booting 2...

20/5,K/14 (Item 2 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00838315 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SENSING CURRENT IN A SUBSCRIBER LINE CARD

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE CAPTAGE DE COURANT

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Hillmont, Houston, TX 77040, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200172019 A2-A3 20010927 (WO 0172019)

Application: WO 2001US7995 20010313 (PCT/WO US0107995)

Priority Application: US 2000527768 20000317

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE

February 21, 2003

SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04M-003/00

International Patent Class: H04M-019/00; H04M-003/18

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6605

English Abstract

A method and apparatus are provided for sensing current in a subscriber line (20). The method includes receiving a current signal from a driver (350) capable of driving the current signal on the subscriber line (20), and generating a second signal in response to receiving the current signal, wherein the second signal is proportional to the current signal. The method includes receiving at least a portion of the current signal from a driver (360) capable of sinking the portion of the current signal from the subscriber line (20), and generating a third signal in response to receiving at least the portion of the current signal, wherein the third signal is proportional to the portion of the current signal. The method further includes adding the second signal and the third signal to generate an output signal.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un appareil destines a capter un courant dans une ligne d'abonne (20). Le procede consiste a recevoir un signal de courant a partir d'un excitateur (350) permettant d'acheminer le signal de courant sur la ligne d'abonne (20), et a produire un deuxieme signal en reponse a la reception du signal de courant, le deuxieme signal etant proportionnel au signal de courant. Il consiste aussi a recevoir une partie au moins de signal de courant provenant d'un excitateur (360) pouvant absorber la partie de signal de courant provenant de la ligne d'abonne (20), et a produire un troisieme signal en reponse a la reception de cette partie du signal de courant, le troisieme signal etant proportionnel a la partie du signal de courant. Il consiste enfin a ajouter le deuxieme signal au troisieme signal afin de produire un signal de sortie.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010927 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Search Rpt 20020912 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20020912 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... subscriber lines 20, but for clarity and ease of illustration, only one is shown. A **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIQ 30 is coupled to the subscriber line 20. The SLIC 30 includes a line driver and **current sensing** circuit 35 adapted to **sense** the **current received** over the subscriber line 20. Hereinafter, signals **received** by the line card 10 over the subscriber line 20 are referred to as upstream signals, and signals **transmitted** by the line card 10 on the subscriber line 20 are referred to as downstream...

February 21, 2003

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00792789 **Image available**

**AN ARRANGEMENT IN A SUBSCRIBER LINE INTERFACE CIRCUIT
DISPOSITIF DE CIRCUIT D'INTERFACE DE LIGNE D'ABONNE**

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200126354 A1 20010412 (WO 0126354)

Application: WO 2000SE1916 20001004 (PCT/WO SE0001916)

Priority Application: SE 993567 19991004

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE

ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT

LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT

UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04M-019/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4132

English Abstract

To reduce power losses in a SLIC (1) comprising first and second current amplifiers (2, 3) supplying line current to respective wires (TIP, RING) of a two-wire transmission line to a load (RL), a line current detector (5, 6, 7, RB) detects line currents below a threshold value. For line currents above the threshold value, the second amplifier (3) is supplied from a first battery (VB2) with a substantially constant voltage. A voltage regulator (4) is connected with its output terminal to the second amplifier (3), with its current supply terminal to a second battery (VBAT) of higher absolute voltage than said first battery (VB2), and with its input terminal to the detector (5, 6, 7, RB). In response to line currents below said threshold value, the detector (5, 6, 7, RB) outputs control signals proportional to the detected line currents to control the output terminal of the voltage regulator (4) to supply the second amplifier (3) as well as the load (RL) from the second battery (VBAT).

French Abstract

Dans le but de diminuer les pertes de puissance dans un circuit d'interface de ligne d'abonne (SLIC) (1) comprenant un premier et un deuxieme amplificateurs de courant (2, 3) alimentant une charge (RL) en courant alimentant les conducteurs respectifs (TIP, RING) d'une ligne de transmission a deux conducteurs. Un detecteur de courant de ligne (5, 6, 7, RB) detecte les courants de ligne inferieurs a une valeur de seuil. En ce qui concerne les courants de ligne superieurs a cette valeur de seuil, le deuxieme amplificateur (3) est alimente en tension sensiblement constante par une premiere batterie (VB2). Un regulateur de tension (4) est couple au deuxieme amplificateur (3) par sa borne de sortie, par sa borne d'alimentation en courant a une deuxieme batterie (VBAT) dont la tension absolue est superieure a celle de ladite premiere batterie (VB2), et par sa borne d'entree au detecteur (5, 6, 7, RB). En reaction a des courants de ligne inferieurs a ladite valeur de seuil, le detecteur (5,

February 21, 2003

6, 7, RB) sort des signaux de commande proportionnels aux courants de ligne detectes afin de commander la borne de sortie du regulateur de tension (4) afin que la deuxieme batterie (VBAT) alimente le deuxieme amplificateur (3), ainsi que la charge (RL).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010412 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20010809 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... and a second current amplifier (2, 3) connected with their output terminals to respective wires (TIP , RING) of a two-wire transmission line to a load (RL), wherein the first Current amplifier (2) is connected with its...

...the second current amplifier between different DC voltage sources to reduce power losses in the subscriber line interface circuit (1), characterized in

- that a line current detecting device (5, 6, 7, RB) is connected to detect line currents below a threshold value,
- that the current supply terminal of the second current amplifier (3...

...battery (VI32), and with its input terminal to an output terminal (B) of the line current detecting device (5, 6, 7, RB) 7

- that the line Current detecting device (5, 6, 7, RB), in response to line currents below 'd threshold value, adapted to output control signals that are proportional to the sal

detected line currents to control the output terminal (C) of the voltage regulator (4) to voltages to reverse...

20/5,K/16 (Item 4 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00779982 **Image available**

**LIFELINE TELEPHONY PROVISION FOR VOICE OVER DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE
DISPOSITION DE TELEPHONIE DE SECOURS POUR LA TRANSMISSION VOCALE SUR UNE
LIGNE D'ABONNE NUMERIQUE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

February 21, 2003

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200113593 A1 20010222 (WO 0113593)

Application: WO 2000GB3150 20000815 (PCT/WO GB0003150)

Priority Application: US 99374805 19990816

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04L-012/64

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5472

English Abstract

A method, apparatus, and software for providing lifeline service during power failure affecting Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) in a Digital Subscriber Loop (DSL) arranged to carry voice traffic in band rather than on a separate analogue POTS band. The arrangement provides a reduced service, capable of supporting at least one voice call, to operate during such power failure and, where a single call is in progress during power failure, that call may be maintained during the transition from DSL to analogue POTS lifeline service. Where a call is in progress upon power restoration, the lifeline POTS service may be maintained until completion of the call so as not to interrupt a potential lifeline call.

French Abstract

On decrit un procede, un appareil et un logiciel qui assurent un service de secours lors de pannes de courant affectant l'equipement prive d'abonne (EPA) faisant partie d'une ligne d'abonne numerique (LDAN), le systeme etant prevu pour acheminer le trafic vocal dans la bande plutot que sur une bande separee de service telephonique traditionnel analogique (STTA). Le systeme assure un service reduit qui est capable de supporter au moins une communication vocale, afin d'operer lors de pannes de courant, la communication pouvant etre maintenue pendant la transition entre le service LDAN et le service de secours STTA. Lorsqu'un appel est en cours d'etablissement au moment de la remise en service du courant, le service STTA de secours peut etre maintenu jusqu'a la fin de la communication afin de ne pas interrompre une communication qui peut etre un appel d'urgence.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010222 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20010222 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.

Examination 20010607 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... the same.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) modem technology has enabled the transmission of digital information at duplex rates from 144Kbits/s to

February 21, 2003

greater than 1 Mbits/s...

...to subscribers. Batteries require periodic maintenance to ensure reliability; and battery faults may not be **detected** until a local **power** failure occurs and they then fail to provide power to the CPE and hence provide...

...CPE lifeline voice service operation is achieved by an automatic change of the method of **transmitting** voice from VoDSL to POTS. To provide lifeline service the LTE modem is automatically reconfigured...

...digital subscriber loop comprising a subscriber loop port, and comprising the steps of: sending and **receiving** digital subscriber loop signals via said subscriber loop port; **receiving** an indication at said subscriber loop port of a change of operational mode of customer...130 systems. A typical PSD for each of these is shown, with analogue POTS being **transmitted** in the band up to 3kHz, ISDN **transmitted** in a range up to about 140kHz, and DSL **transmitted** in the frequency range 28kHz up to 1.1MHz. In the case of DSL systems the separation of the **transmission** bands for POTS and DSL enables both analogue POTS and DSL communication simultaneously without mutual...

...rise to wasted bandwidth, as does the total bandwidth occupied by the single POTS channel **transmitted** in analogue form as against a corresponding voice channel **transmitted** over DSL. Referring now to Figure 2, there is shown a graph of PSD against...

...present invention. In this arrangement in normal operation, no bandwidth is allocated for analogue POTS **transmission**. Instead an extended band from approximately 4.3kHz up to 1.1MHz is allocated for...

...Relays would be appropriate switches to achieve this effect. The VoDSL modem itself comprises ringing **subscriber line interface circuit** (R-SLIC) 361, POTS coder/decoder (POTS CODEC) 362, a processor 363 (for example Motorola...
...an ADSL Analogue Front End 366 incorporating coder/decoder functions (A-AFE) 367, an ADSL **subscriber line interface circuit** (A-SLIC) 368 (including an ADSL driver), and a pair of high pass filters 369a...

...LTE 300 at the central office, this comprises a subscriber loop port 301, a POTS **Subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) 302, and in parallel an A-SLIC 303 (including an ADSL driver), an ADSL ...of a UTOPIA interface. The DIVIT modem connects to the A-AFE 304 via separate **receive** and **transmit** data buses connected via digital bus switches 314. The AAFE connects to the A-SLIC by means of **receive** and **transmit** analogue differential pairs. The A-SLIC connects to the line 370 by means of a...

...buffering necessary to adapt the rates of cell arrival and departure to the rate of **transmission** of those cells. It also provides glue logic. The fundamental parts of a DIVIT modem...

...ADSL are given in the prior art T1.413 or ITU G 1
In the **transmit** direction, the DMT modem **receives** ATM cells from the ATM UTOPIA interface 316. It adds error correction redundancy and interleaving...

...then output to the A-AFE 304 via the digital bus switches 314.
In the **receive** direction the DIVIT modem 305 **receives** time domain information from the A-AFE 304. The information is passed through a time ...

...and analogue to digital conversion (codec), filtering, separation of upstream and downstream bands and programmable **receive** gain.
The A-SLIC 303 performs four wire (**receive** and **transmit** pairs) to two wire(subscriber loop) 370 conversion (hybrid), including line driver and line **receiver** .
The microprocessor 308 performs management functions such as initialising modems, programming initial parameters into modems...

...connects to the A-AFE 304 via memory mapped data bus switched through to separate **receive** and **transmit** data buses by the bus switches 314. The A-AFE connects to the POTS SLIC 302 by means of **receive** and **transmit** analogue differential pairs. The POTS SLIC connects to the subscriber loop port 301 by means...

...mini-cell generation, packing and unpacking voice samples into/from AAL2 mini cells.
In the **receive** direction the processor 308 takes AAL2 mini cells of encoded voice generated by the DSP ATM cells are output to the UTOPIA port.
In the **transmit** direction the processor 308 unpacks the AAL2 mini-cells from the ATM cells and outputs...

...The ringing generator generates a high voltage ringing tone as required that is used to **ring** the subscriber's telephone. Operation of the arrangement as a whole is as follows.
The...

...CPE.
In this example the LTE modem detects that the CPE modem is no longer **transmitting** data and is therefore no longer VoDSL capable. This loss of VoDSL connection may be detected by a loss of **detectable** DSL **signal** at the LTE, or alternatively by receipt of an explicit "last gasp" loss of power signal generated by and **received** from the CPE. A further preferred signalling method is described below in more detail.
The...

...for standard POTS devices connected to the subscriber loop, over-voltage and current protection, ringing **voltage** injection, supervision and **detection** of off-hook and **ring** -trip, and coding and decoding of the analogue POTS signals to/from the digital domain...

February 21, 2003

00749056 **Image available**

GATEWAY WITH VOICE

PASSERELLE VOCALE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200062501 A2-A3 20001019 (WO 0062501)
Application: WO 2000US10149 20000413 (PCT/WO US0010149)
Priority Application: US 99129134 19990413; US 99136685 19990528; US
99154903 19990920; US 99156266 19990927; US 99157470 19991001; US
99160124 19991018; US 99161152 19991022; US 99162315 19991028; US
99163169 19991102; US 99163170 19991102; US 99163600 19991104; US
99164379 19991109; US 99164689 19991110; US 99164690 19991110; US
99166289 19991118; US 99164219 19991209; US 99171203 19991215; US
99171169 19991216; US 99171180 19991216; US 99171184 19991216; US
2000178258 20000125; US 2000493458 20000128; US 2000522185 20000309

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DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

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International Patent Class: H04L-012/66; H04L-007/02; H04B-003/23

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

February 21, 2003

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 80268

English Abstract

In one aspect of the present invention, a network gateway is configured to facilitate on line and off line bi-directional communication between a number of near end data and telephony devices with far end data termination devices via a hybrid fiber coaxial network and a cable modem termination system. The described network gateway combines a QAM receiver, a transmitter, a DOCSIS MAC, a CPU, a voice and audio processor, an Ethernet MAC, and a USB controller to provide high performance and robust operation.

French Abstract

Selon un aspect de la presente invention, une passerelle de reseau est concue pour faciliter la communication bidirectionnelle en-ligne et hors-ligne entre, d'une part, une pluralite de dispositifs de telephonie et de traitement de donnees d'extremite rapprochee et, d'autre part, des dispositifs terminaux de traitement de donnees d'extremite eloignee, par l'intermediaire d'un reseau a systeme de transmission hybride fibre et coaxial et d'un systeme de terminaison a modem cable. La passerelle de reseau de cette invention combine un recepteur QAM, un emetteur, un MAC DOCSIS, une unite centrale, un processeur de donnees vocales et sonores, un MAC Ethernet et un controleur USB dans le but d'assurer de hautes performances et un fonctionnement robuste.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... The digitized signal is demodulated with recovered clock and carrier timing. Matched filters and then **adaptive** filters remove multi-path propagation effects and narrowband co-channel interference. Soft decisions are then...

...the DOCSIS protocol before transmission by the upstream modulator 102. The DOCSIS MAC II 2 **receives** data from one of the DMA channels, requests bandwidth and frames the data for TDMA...

...USB packets. The USB MAC 122 may include DMA channels which are used to communicate **received** data to the system memory 114 via the internal system bus I 18...

...system(not shown) via the DOCSIS MAC 112 and the upstream modulator 102. Similarly data **received** from the cable modem termination system and processed by the downstream I demodulator I 00...

...operating on an Ethernet. The media independent interface I 10 can forward data to and **receive** information from the Ethernet MAC 134. The Ethernet MAC I 34 can also perform all...

...T full or half duplex. I 0 The Ethernet MAC 134 can also decode the **received** data in accordance with a variety of standards such as for example 4135b, MLT3, and the cable modem termination system(not shown) via the upstream modulator 102. Similarly, data **received** from the cable modem termination system is processed by the downstream demodulator 100 and stored...

February 21, 2003

...add the control and data message. In the authentication mode, the control fields of the **received** data packets are parsed, the parameters are determined via a security association lookup table, control...

...and the system memory 114. With the exception of the security module 148, packets **received** by the network gateway 98 cause DMA transfers from a peripheral to memory, which is referred to as a **receive** operation. A DMA transfer from memory to a peripheral is referred to as a transmit... 15 of bytes (preferably up to 4095) from the specified byte address. In the **receive** direction, the DMA channels can insert data into a specified memory location until a buffer...

...data block for a particular DMA channel, then write the next unused descriptor in the **ring** indicating that the block is filled and where the downstream data exists in memory. The DMA controller 1150 can follow the DSP write to the descriptor **ring**, sending out data and clearing the descriptor when the transfer is complete. When the DMA controller 1150 reads a descriptor that does not contain valid data, it can go...

...provide multiple PCM channel controllers to support multiple voice channels. In the described exemplary embodiment of the gateway, there are four sets of transmit and **receive** FIFO registers, one for each of the four PCM controllers. However, the actual number of...

20/5,K/18 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00520868 **Image available**

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION SIGNALS AND DATA
SYSTEME DE DISTRIBUTION POUR SIGNAUX ET DONNEES DE COMMUNICATION EXTERNES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

BULLOCK Scott R,
KNAB John M,
BARTHOLOMEW David,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9952220 A1 19991014

Application: WO 99US7734 19990408 (PCT/WO US9907734)

Priority Application: US 9858075 19980408

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA
UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM
GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: H04B-001/38

International Patent Class: H04L-005/16

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4523

English Abstract

A distribution system for communicating signals and data without the need for continuous telephone lines is described. This system provides a base unit (101) connected to incoming signals (105), such as cable, satellite, PCS, cellular, fiber optics, XDSL, ISDN, etc., one or more extension units (107) connected to the user's telephone or electronics equipment (111, 112) and a communication link (106) between the base unit

February 21, 2003

and the one or more extension units. The preferred communication link is an A/C power line carrier or alternatively a wireless RF channel. This system provides for the distribution of communication signals from a variety of sources through out a building or office without requiring dedicated telephone lines. This invention, in one of its preferred embodiments, is specially adapted to meet the technical requirements of A/C power line communications.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme de distribution permettant de communiquer des signaux et des donnees sans recourir a des lignes telephoniques continues. Ce systeme comprend une unite de base (101) reliee a des signaux entrants (105), tel que cable, satellite, services de communication personnelle, cellulaire, fibres optiques, XDSL, RNIS, etc.; une ou plusieurs unites d'extension (107) reliees au telephone de l'utilisateur ou a du materiel electronique (111, 112) et un lien de communication (106) entre l'unite de base et la ou les unites d'extension. Selon une realisation preferee, la liaison de communication est assuree par un courant porteur alternatif/continu, ou bien par un canal HF. Ce systeme assure la distribution de signaux de communication de provenance diverse a l'interieur d'un batiment ou d'un bureau sans recours a des lignes telephoniques specialisees. Selon l'une des realisations preferees, cette invention satisfait tout particulierement aux exigences techniques de communications par courant porteur alternatif/continu.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... having three major components: a data link transceiver 108, a signal processor 109 and a **subscriber line interface circuit** I IO. The base unit IO 1 **receives** telephone type service connections 105 by connection to the line interface 102. The telephone type...the signal processor 103. The signal processor 103 processes the data resident in the signals **received** or to be sent to the telephone type service connections 105. Such processing includes: formatting...

...transceiver 104 performs the modulation/demodulation of the digital and/or analog data and both **transmits** and **receives** the data over the link 106 to the extension unit 107. The link 106, in the preferred embodiment is over the A/C **powerlines**, although, **alternatively**, the link 106 may be a wireless RF channel, that is through the airwaves. On ...

...108, which performs the modulation/demodulation of the digital and/or analog data and both **transmits** and **receives** the data across the link 106 to the base unit 101 data link transceiver 104...

...a digital computer device 1 12 and this signal processor 109 is connect to a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) I 10 which in turn provides the interface to external telephone equipment I I 1. This preferred embodiment of the invention makes use of standard **electrical** components and is **adapted** to work with standard telephone equipment and telephone service connections. Alternatively, special purpose electronic devices...

20/5,K/19 (Item 7 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00392703 **Image available**

REMOTE TEST OF A WIRELESS SUBSCRIBER CONNECTION

TEST A DISTANCE D'UN RACCORDEMENT D'ABONNE HERTZIEN

February 21, 2003

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Priority Application: FI 961074 19960307; FI 963911 19960930

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FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN

MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU GH

KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB

GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: H04Q-007/34

International Patent Class: H04M-03:30; H04B-17:00; H04B-07:24; H04B-03:46

Publication Language: English

English Abstract

The invention concerns a system implementing a wireless subscriber connection and comprising base stations and wireless terminals. The terminal contains functions which may be used for testing the terminal, the subscriber terminal equipment and the connection between them in response to a message which is **received** via a radio path and which starts the test functions, and which **transmit** the test results to a radio link. The terminal contains a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) with which the subscriber terminal equipment may be connected to the terminal. A connecting line may be used for connecting. Means for generating an **alternating voltage** may be connected in parallel with the input of the **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) and the connecting line. A table is stored in the terminal's memory containing function specifications, and in response to the message starting the test functions, the terminal searches the table for the function specification and performs the test tasks according to the specification. The tasks also comprise loop measurements.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme mettant en oeuvre un raccordement d'abonne hertzien qui comprend des stations de base et des terminaux hertziens. Des fonctions, contenues dans le terminal, peuvent etre utilisees pour tester celui-ci, l'equipement terminal de l'abonne et leur raccordement en reponse a un message qui est reçu par liaison hertzienne et qui met en route les fonctions de test, ces fonctions transmettant les resultats du test a une liaison hertzienne. Le terminal comporte un circuit d'interface de ligne d'abonne (SLIC) avec lequel l'equipement terminal de l'abonne peut etre raccorde au terminal. Une ligne de raccordement peut etre utilisee pour effectuer ce raccordement. Un dispositif servant a generer une tension alternative peut etre raccorde en parallele a l'entree du circuit d'interface de la ligne de l'abonne et a la ligne de raccordement. Une table est stockee dans la memoire du terminal contenant les specifications des fonctions, et en reponse au message mettant en route les fonctions de test, le terminal recherche la table destinee a la specification des fonctions et execute les taches de test selon cette specification. Ces taches integrent egalement des operations de mesure en boucle.

English Abstract

...subscriber terminal equipment and the connection between them in response to a message which is **received** via a radio path and which starts the test functions, and which **transmit** the test results to a radio link. The terminal contains a **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) with which the subscriber terminal equipment may be

February 21, 2003

connected to the terminal. A connecting line may be used for connecting. Means for generating an **alternating voltage** may be connected in parallel with the input of the **subscriber line interface circuit** (SLIC) and the connecting line. A table is stored in the terminal's memory containing...

20/5,K/20 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00332192 **Image available**
IMPROVED METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DETECTING AN ATTEMPTED THREE-WAY
CONFERENCE CALL ON A REMOTE TELEPHONE
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL AMELIORES PERMETTANT DE DETECTER UNE TENTATIVE DE
CONFERENCE TELEPHONIQUE A TROIS SUR UN TELEPHONE DISTANT

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

T-NETIX INC,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9614703 A1 19960517

Application: WO 95US14230 19951103 (PCT/WO US9514230)

Priority Application: US 94336001 19941108

Designated States: AU BG BR CA CN FI HU JP MX NO NZ RO RU UA AT BE CH DE DK
ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: H04M-003/20

International Patent Class: H04M-01:66

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14657

English Abstract

A system for use in detecting whether one of the parties to a telecommunication has attempted to initiate a three-way call using a hook-flash signal. The apparatus includes a low pass filter (12) for passing energy having frequencies below about 500 Hz, and an energy detector (16) for detecting a specific electrical energy pulse characteristic of the hook-flash having passed through the low pass filter. The existence of the hook-flash is confirmed by digital signal processing equipment (18) which identifies a rapid drop-off in energy also characteristic of the hook-flash signal. Optionally, the hook-flash may be further confirmed by including software for cooperating with the energy detector to ascertain whether sound has occurred in the communication during a predetermined period following the first hook-flash signal.

French Abstract

Un systeme permet de detecter si une des parties a une telecommunication a tente d'etablir une conference telefonique a trois a l'aide d'un signal d'ouverture momentanee de circuit. L'appareil comprend un filtre passe-bas (12) qui laisse passer une energie presentant des frequences inferieures a environ 500 HZ, et un detecteur d'energie (16) qui detecte une caracteristique specifique d'impulsion de l'energie electrique ayant traverse ce filtre passe-bas du fait, de cette ouverture momentanee. L'existence de l'ouverture momentanee est confirmee par un dispositif de traitement (18) de signaux numeriques qui identifie une baisse brutale d'energie caracterisant aussi le signal d'ouverture momentanee. Cette derniere peut aussi etre, a titre facultatif, confirmee par adjonction d'un logiciel qui coopere avec le detecteur d'energie pour verifier que des signaux sonores ont transite lors de la communication, pendant une periode predeterminee suivant le premier signal d'ouverture momentanee.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

February 21, 2003

Detailed Description

... resulting subscriber line interface circuit (11SLIC11)

- 35

looks exactly like a standard Telco central office

TIP / RING pair and is designated by leads 161, 162, Any standard telephone interface equipment can be connected to the **TIP / RING** pair 161, 162 as shown by the telephone instrument 50 via telephone line 51,

When the telephone equipment 50 goes off hook, the loop **current detector** 160 will **sense** the occurrence and report to the controller via signal 180 exactly as in Figure 4A...

...case, the present

invention would not be connected directly to the telephone or telephone equipment **receiving** the control benefits of the present invention, Instead, it would be connected either between two...

...Figures 12C and 12D),

In the case shown in Figure 4C. there are no loop **current detectors** or hybrid functions, In 4E&M circuits, the audio paths are always connected but not...

...known in the art, such as, isolation relays, transistor level shifters and, similar to loop **current detectors**, simple optoisolator circuits,

The controller 800 has the additional task in this network application of...the monitored side switch to indicate service acceptance by the use of its E-lead **signal** 673. This is **detected** by the E-lead detector 674 and reported to the controller 800 via signal 120...

20/5,K/21 (Item 9 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00302138 **Image available**

A METHOD FOR OFF-HOOK DETECTION DURING RINGING AND THE USE OF A SUBSCRIBER LINE INTERFACE CIRCUIT FOR OFF-HOOK DETECTION DURING RINGING

PROCEDE DE DETECTION DE DECROCHAGE PENDANT LA SONNERIE D'APPEL ET UTILISATION D'UN CIRCUIT D'INTERFACE DE LIGNE D'ABONNE POUR DETECTER LE DECROCHAGE PENDANT LA SONNERIE D'APPEL

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET L M ERICSSON,

Inventor(s):

RANDAHL Torbjorn,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9520289 A1 19950727

Application: WO 95EP187 19950119 (PCT/WO EP9500187)

Priority Application: SE 94186 19940121

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Main International Patent Class: H04M-019/00

International Patent Class: H04M-03:22

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 3964

English Abstract

A method for off-hook detection at a subscriber line interface circuit

February 21, 2003

upon the occurrence of a ringing signal which preferably lacks a direct current component, as well as the use of a subscriber line interface circuit for the performing of said method, comprising the steps of generating a signal which is a function of the line current (i_l) through the subscriber line, measuring the time ('DELTA't) the signal exceeds a first reference value (V_{th}), which represents a predetermined current value, comparing the measured time ('DELTA't) with a predetermined time value and indicating off-hook in a processor in dependence of the comparison.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede de detection de décrochage sur un circuit d'interface de ligne d'abonne, au moment ou intervient un signal d'appel qui de preference ne comporte pas de composante de courant direct, ainsi que l'utilisation d'un circuit d'interface de ligne d'abonne qui permet de mettre ledit procede en oeuvre. Ce procede comprend plusieurs etapes: produire un signal qui est fonction du courant de ligne (i_l) qui circule sur la ligne d'abonne, mesurer le temps ('DELTA't) ou le signal depasse une premiere valeur de reference (V_{th}), qui represente une valeur de courant predeterminee, comparer le temps mesure ('DELTA't) a une valeur de temps predeterminee et indiquer le décrochage dans un processeur en fonction du resultat de la comparaison.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... comprising the circuit in fig. 4.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

According to the invention the **current** difference is **detected**, which appear because of the impedance difference between the impedance of the bell(s) and...

...to 311, i.e. an impedance difference of 4,5 times.

Fig. 1 shows a **subscriber line interface circuit**

PABX-SLIC PBL3764 which according to a first embodiment of the method according to the...This processor is

also arranged to be able to trip the ringing current from the **ring** signal generator U. The dependent current source ID in the detector ND1 is in a...In the figure is also shown a simulation of the

voltage at the A-wire (**TIP**) which represents LA as well as the voltage at the B-wire B (**RING**) which represents LB. In the figure one can see that the voltage up to the...

...the line currents i_l (1REN) and i_l (5REN) are shown

is together with the output **signal** DET1 from the **detector** ND1.

Referring to fig. 1 and 3 the method according to the first embodiment of...

...order to obtain the transversal

line current in the dependent current source ID of the **detector** NDI. A **voltage** function URD of the transversal line current ($i_{LB}-i_{LA}$)/300, which is determined through the...during ringing is needed, which means that less chip area is needed.

2) No external **ring** trip network is needed, which means fewer external components.

The difference in line current between...

...2,7 times is obtained

in the worst case, which difference should be possible to

detect with a **current sensing loop detector**.

In fig. 4 is shown a circuit which implements a

dependent current source in a...line resistance of 200 Ω , both with a frequency of 20 Hz, and the output **signal** from the **detector**

February 21, 2003

ND2 according to fig. 4 for these signals at on-hook and off hook states...

...second predetermined current level. The time
At that the output DETI stays low is then **transmitted** to the processor in the form of a pulse. In the figure two pulses At...
...both the positive and negative half periods of the line current, but in reality the **ring** signal generator is switched off after the first pulse. In the case of IREN a...
...detector to
the output RD of the SLIC, in which latter case the existing dependent **current** source in the **detector** in the SLIC is used for both the detectors.
CLAIMS

1 A method for off...

20/5,K/22 (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00114684

DIGITAL LOOP TRANSCEIVER FOR INTERFACING A DIGITAL PABX TO A DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER SET VIA A SUBSCRIBER LINE

EMETTEUR-RECEPTEUR A BOUCLE DIGITALE POUR EFFECTUER L'INTERFACE ENTRE UN PABX DIGITAL ET UN APPAREIL D'ABONNE NUMERIQUE VIA UNE LIGNE D'ABONNE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

MOTOROLA INC,

Inventor(s):

WURZBURG Henry,

KELLEY Stephen Harlow,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 8302379 A1 19830707

Application: WO 82US1435 19821004 (PCT/WO US8201435)

Priority Application: US 81412 19811224

Designated States: DE FR GB JP NL SE

Main International Patent Class: H04Q-005/20

International Patent Class: H04M-09:00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8689

English Abstract

In a digital telephone system, a digital private automatic branch exchange (PABX) (10) has a plurality of digital line cards (22-22') for coupling the PABX (10) two respective digital subscriber sets (44) via subscriber lines. In each digital line card (22), a digital loop transceiver (36) operates in a master mode to couple the digital data bus (28') of the PABX (10) to the subscriber line via a subscriber line interface circuit (38) in response to control signals provided by the PABX (10) on the control bus (26') thereof. In each digital subscriber set (44), a digital loop transceiver (36') operates in a slave mode to couple the subscriber set (44) to the subscriber line via a subscriber line interface circuit (38) and to provide the several control signals required by the other components thereof. The digital loop transceivers (36') provide communication on each of two communication channels, with the digital data words of the first channel being treated the same as the digital data words of the second channel.

French Abstract

Dans un systeme telephonique numerique, un central telephonique secondaire automatique prive numerique (PABX) (10) possede une pluralite de cartes de lignes numeriques (22-22') pour coupler le PABX (10) aux appareils respectifs numeriques d'abonnes (44) via des lignes d'abonnes. Dans chaque carte a ligne numerique (22), un emetteur-recepteur numerique a boucle (36) fonctionne suivant un mode de reference pour coupler le bus de donnees numeriques (28') du PABX (10) a la ligne d'abonne via un circuit d'interface de ligne d'abonne (38) en reponse a des signaux de commande envoyes par le PABX (10) sur son bus de commande (26'). Dans chaque appareil numerique d'abonne (44), un emetteur-recepteur numerique a boucle (36') fonctionne suivant un mode d'asservissement pour coupler l'appareil d'abonne (44) a la ligne d'abonne via un circuit d'interface de ligne d'abonne (38) et fournir les differents signaux de commande requis par ses autres composants. Les emetteurs-recepteurs numeriques a boucle (36') assurent une communication sur chacun des deux canaux de communication, les mots de donnees numeriques du premier canal etant traites de la meme maniere que les mots de donnees numeriques du second canal.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... providing a digital PCM voice data word representing a digitized voice input signal, and for **receiving** a digital PCM voice data word for output as a voice output signal;
data channel means for **receiving** a digital data R OIIAPI arm...-
time slot assignment and control means coupled to said control bus and responsive to control signals **received** therefrom and to first and second **transmit** channel signalling bits coupled theretor for selectively providing first and second **receive** enable signals during respective first and second **receive** channel time slots, first and second **transmit** enable signals during respective first and second **transmit** channel time slots, and first and second **receive** channel signalling bits;
subscriber line interface means for coupling said interface circuit to a **transmit** and a **receive** portion of said duplex subscriber line; and
the digital loop transceiver means of claim 1...
...the digital
20 subscriber sets of claim 2 coupled via respective subscriber lines and respective **subscriber line interface circuits** of claim 3 to a digital switching system having a digital data bus and a...
...providing a digital PCM voice data word representing a digitized voice input signal, and for **receiving** a digital PCM voice data word for output as a voice output signal;
data channel means for **receiving** a digital data OMPI N W'PO
signalling means for selectively generating call control signals, including a **transmit** channel signalling bit., for each of said voice and data channels, and for providing an output signal in response to **receiving** a predetermined **receive** channel signalling bit for each of said voice and data channels;

February 21, 2003

subscriber line interface means for coupling said digital subscriber set to **transmit** and **receive** portions of a duplex subscriber line and digital loop transceiver means coupled between said subscriber...

...means, said data channel means and said signalling means, characterized by:
sync detection means for **detecting** a modulated **signal** on said **transmit** portion of said subscriber line via said subscriber line interface means, providing a valid sync signal in response to the detection thereof, and providing first and second **receive** enable signals and first and second **transmit** enable signals in predetermined relationship to said detection; demodulation means for serially demodulating, in response...

...sync signal, a digital PCM voice data word and a digital data word and a **receive** channel signalling bit associated with each, **received** from said **transmit** portion of said subscriber line via said subscriber line interface means;

transmitter means for **transmitting** said digital PCM voice data word and said digital data word and the respective **receive** channel signalling bits in synchronization with a data clock developed by said **transmitter** means, said digital PCM voice data word being **transmitted** to said voice channel

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n&means in response to said first **transmit** enable signal, said digital data word being **transmitted** to said data channel means in response to said second **transmit** enable signal, and said signalling bits being **transmitted** to said signalling means;

receiver means for successively **receiving** a digital PCM voice data word and a digital data word and a **transmit** channel signalling bit associated with each, in synchronization with said data clock, said digital PCM voice data word being **received** from said voice channel means in response to said first **receive** enable signal, said digital data interface means.

6e A telecommunication **subscriber line interface circuit** for coupling a digital switching system having a digital data bus and a control bus...

...slot assignment and control means coupled to said control bus and responsive to control signals **received** therefrom and to first and second **transmit** channel signalling bits coupled thereto, for selectively providing first and second **receive**

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enable signals during respective first and second **receive** channel time slots, first and second **transmit** enable signals during respective first and

February 21, 2003

second **transmit** channel time slots, and first and second **receive** channel signalling bits; subscriber line interface means for coupling said interface circuit to a **transmit** and a **receive** portion of said duplex subscriber line; and digital loop transceiver means coupled between said subscriber...

...data bus,
and to said time slot assignment and control means, said transceiver characterized by:
receiver means for successively **receiving** first and second digital data words and the **receive** channel signalling bit associated with each in synchronization with a **receive** data clock provided by said switching system, said first digital data word being **received** from said data bus in response to said first **receive** enable signal, said second digital data word being **received** from said data bus in response to said second **receive** enable signal, and said **receive** channel signalling bits being **received** from said time slot assignment and control means; modulation means for serially modulating said first and second digital data words and the respective **receive** channel signalling bits for transmission, in response to a sync signal provided by said switching system, to said **transmit** portion of said subscriber line via said subscriber line interface means;
sync detection means for **detecting** a modulated **signal** on said **receive** portion of said subscriber line via said subscriber line interface means, and for providing a...

...in
response to said valid sync signal, third and fourth digital data words and a **transmit** channel signalling bit associated with each, **received** on said **receive** portion of said subscriber line via said subscriber line interface means; and **transmitter** means for **transmitting** said third and fourth digital data words and the respective **transmit** channel signalling bits in synchronization with a **transmit** data clock provided by said switching system, said third digital data word being **transmitted** to said data bus in response to said first **transmit** enable signal, said second digital data word being **transmitted** to said data bus in response to said second **transmit** enable signal, and said **transmit** channel signalling bits being **transmitted** to said time slot assignment and control means.

7 A telecommunication subscriber line interface network...

20/5,K/23 (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00107171
DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
SYSTEME DIGITAL DE COMMUNICATION ENTRE ABONNES

February 21, 2003

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SEISMOGRAPH SERVICE CORP,
Inventor(s):

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 8103095 A1 19811029

Application: WO 81US506 19810417 (PCT/WO US8100506)

Priority Application: US 80142137 19800421

Designated States: AU BR DE GB JP CF

Main International Patent Class: H04J-003/00

International Patent Class: H04J-04:00; H04J-06:00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 10238

English Abstract

Digital Subscriber Communication System for transmitting voice or data information. Existing digital systems are primarily used to carry a large number of multiplexed voice transmission from one point to another. The purpose of this invention is to distribute both voice and data information. Signal transmissions (307) between a central office terminal and subscriber terminals (126) are in an optimized sixteen bit (1-16) per frame (28) format with a framing bit (16) in each frame (28). The framing bit (16) is detected with unique circuitry (302, 316-331) or (402, 404, 410-413, 415-417, 419, 423-424) and used to phase a master synchronization signal (306) for decoding the information transmitted.

French Abstract

Un systeme digital de communication entre abonnes permet la transmission de la voix ou de donnees d'information. Les systemes digitaux existants sont essentiellement utilises pour permettre un grand nombre de transmissions vocales multiplexees d'un point a un autre. Le but de cette invention est de distribuer a la fois la voix et les donnees d'information. Des transmissions de signaux (307) entre un terminal d'un central et des terminaux d'abonnes (126) sont dans un format optimise a 16 bits (1-16) par sequence (28), avec un bit d'encadrement (16) dans chaque sequence (28). Le bit d'encadrement (16) est detecte avec un reseau de circuit unique (302, 316-331) ou (402, 404, 410-413, 415-417, 419, 423-424) et est utilise pour mettre en phase un signal maitre de synchronisation (306) pour le decodage des informations transmises.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... sent from the central

office terminal to the subscriber location over the assigned channel, is **received** at the second OMPI

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recei, verlar 113, high impedance input terminal, 112, and demodulated. The, frequency tFUs second **receiver** is tuned to, within the 12-MHz band sent from the central office location to...

...frequency synthesizer, -116,

The frequency synthesizer, -116, is controlled by the binary signal, 117, it **receives** from the **received** data logic circuit, 110. The demodulated second signal is fed from the second **receiver**, 113, to the -rdlock recovery circuit, 114. The regener@ated clock and the digital signal are fed to the master synchronization recovery circuit, 115, where

February 21, 2003

the framing pulse is **detected** and the MSI **signal** is generated, The second clock signal, the second MSI signal and the second digital signal are fed to the **received** data logic circuit, 110-, and to the codec, 118. The **received** data information is outputted at the **received** data terminal, 111, The **received** voice information is fed from the codec, 118, to the **subscriber line interface circuit** , 119, The **received** supervisory control information is fed from the **received** data logic circuit, 110, to the **subscriber line interface circuit** , 119, ...to be sent from the subscriber to-the central office location is fed from the **subscriber line interface circuit** 119 to the codec, 11-8, where the voice information is digitized, The digitized voice information plus the supervisory control information is then fed to the **transmit** data logic circuit, 121, and combined with the **transmit** data inputted on the **transmit** data terminal, 123. This combined voice and data information is formatted per the above discussion and sent to the **transmitter** , 122, for **transmission** to the central office terminal. The **transmitter** , 122, frequency is determined by the local oscillator signal generated by the phase locked...

February 21, 2003

26/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00857190 **Image available**

**A NETWORK DEVICE FOR SUPPORTING MULTIPLE UPPER LAYER NETWORK PROTOCOLS OVER
A SINGLE NETWORK CONNECTION**

**DISPOSITIF DE RESEAU COMPATIBLE AVEC PLUSIEURS PROTOCOLES DE RESEAU A
COUCHE SUPERIEURE VIA UNE SEULE CONNEXION RESEAU**

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200190843 A2-A3 20011129 (WO 0190843)

Application: WO 2001US15867 20010516 (PCT/WO US0115867)

Priority Application: US 2000574343 20000520; US 2000574341 20000520; US
2000574440 20000520; US 2000588398 20000606; US 2000591193 20000609; US
2000593034 20000613; US 2000596055 20000616; US 2000613940 20000711; US
2000616477 20000714; US 2000625101 20000724; US 2000633675 20000807; US
2000637800 20000811; US 2000653700 20000831; US 2000656123 20000906; US
2000663947 20000918; US 2000669364 20000926; US 2000687191 20001012; US
2000703856 20001101; US 2000711054 20001109; US 2000718224 20001121; US
2001756936 20010109; US 2001777468 20010205; US 2001789665 20010221; US
2001803783 20010312; US 2001832436 20010410

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE

SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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Main International Patent Class: G06F-013/00

International Patent Class: G06F-017/30; G06F-001/18; G06F-011/30;

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H04M-003/00 ; H01J-003/14

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 210510

English Abstract

The present invention provides a network device with at least one
physical interface or port (44,68) that is capable of transferring
network packets including data organized into one or more upper layer

February 21, 2003

network protocols. Network packets are received by the port (44,68) and a port subsystem in accordance with a physical layer network protocol and transferred to forwarding subsystems within the network device in accordance with the upper layer protocols into which the network packets data has been organized. Network packets including data organized in accordance with ATM are then transferred to one or more ATM forwarding subsystems, network packets including data organized in accordance with MPLS are transferred to one or more MPLS forwarding subsystems, and network packets including data organized in accordance with IP are transferred to one or more IP forwarding subsystems.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un dispositif de reseau comportant au moins une interface ou port physique pouvant transférer des paquets de reseau contenant des donnees organisees en un ou plusieurs protocoles reseau a couche superieure (par exemple, ATM, MPLS, IP, Frame Relay, Voice, Circuit Emulation). Ledit port peut etre connecte a une annexe de reseau afin de permettre que le dispositif de reseau puisse transférer des paquets de reseau avec d'autres dispositifs de reseau. Des paquets de reseau sont recus par le port et un sous-systeme de port conforme a un protocole de reseau a couche physique, puis transférés vers des sous-systemes de reexpedition a l'interieur du dispositif de reseau conformes aux protocoles a couche superieure dans lesquels les donnees de paquets de reseau ont ete organisees. Par exemple, les donnees organisees conformement a ATM via SONET, MPLS via SONET et IP via SONET peuvent etre transférées via une annexe de reseau vers un port du dispositif de reseau. Les paquets de reseau contenant des donnees organisees conformement a ATM sont ensuite transférés vers un ou plusieurs sous-systemes de reexpedition ATM et les paquets de reseau contenant des donnees organisees conformement a IP sont transférés sur un ou plusieurs sous-systemes de reexpedition IP. Pour une efficacite accrue, ce dispositif de reseau permet a l'administrateur de reseau de n'ajouter que le nombre et les types de sous-systemes de reexpedition necessaires pour repondre au service de reseau souscrit pour chaque protocole de reseau a couche. Par ailleurs, ce dispositif de reseau peut necessiter moins d'interfaces physiques que les dispositifs de reseau anterieurs.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20011129 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Search Rpt 20020704 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20020704 A3 With international search report.
Examination 20021205 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

...International Patent Class: H04M-003/00

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... server, the server allocates certain resources such.

as the handle assigned to each client and **memory** space. In addition, the server maintains a queue of client requests. Server threads are used ...16n) inserted in each. slot, and, for certain line cards, each port on each line **card**. (Other items or components may also be inventoried.) Typically, the number of cards and ports...

...The bootloaders execute the received MKI executable file.

Instead of having a single central processor **card** (e.g., 12, Fig. 1), the external control functions and the internal control functions may... may notify each UDML. Each UDML then continues to cause the device driver to gather **current** statistical management data samples and add them- to the data summaries at the same periodic...

February 21, 2003

34/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00975175

Timing signal generating circuit, semiconductor integrated circuit device
and semiconductor integrated circuit system to which the timing signal
generating circuit is applied, and signal transmission system
Zeitgeberschaltung, Vorrichtung und System für integrierten
Halbleiterschaltkreis unter deren Anwendung und Signalübertragungssyste
m

Circuit de temporisation, dispositif et système intégré à semiconducteurs
auxquels le circuit de temporisation est connecté, et système de
transmission de signaux

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 884732 A2 981216 (Basic)
EP 884732 A3 010321

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98110643 980610;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 97155429 970612; JP 982254 980108; JP 9879401
980326; JP 98135610 980518

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G11C-007/00; G11C-007/22; H03L-007/081;
H03K-005/13

ABSTRACT EP 884732 A2

A semiconductor integrated circuit device (20) has a command decoder
(1) for issuing a control command (CNT) in accordance with a supplied
control signal, a DRAM core (3), and a timing adjusting circuit (22) for
supplying the control command, set active for a predetermined period, as
a DRAM control signal to the DRAM core (3). The timing adjusting circuit
(22) generates n different clocks that are respectively shifted in phase
with respect to a supplied reference clock (CLKi), and generates the DRAM
control signal (CNT) by setting the control command active in a
prescribed operation cycle for only a period starting at a first
predetermined clock pulse of a first clock of the n clocks and ending at
a second predetermined clock pulse of a second clock of the n clocks. In
this way, timing design with relatively high accuracy of adjustment can
be done in a short period.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 150

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 010321 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
20010201

Application: 981216 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

February 21, 2003

Search Report: 010321 A3 Separate publication of the search report
Examination: 010822 A2 Date of request for examination: 20010620
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9851	6473
SPEC A	(English)	9851	29108
Total word count - document A			35581
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			35581

...CLAIMS circuit includes timing signal adjusting means, provided common to each of said slave circuits, for **adjusting** said timing **signal** so as to increase the S/N ratio of a **transmitted** and **received** signal.

99. A semiconductor integrated circuit device as claimed in claim 98, wherein said-timing...

...or multiple-bit input or output signals, and each of said slave circuits includes timing **signal** **adjusting** means for **adjusting** said timing **signal** so as to increase the S/N ratio of a **transmitted** and **received** signal.

101. A semiconductor integrated circuit system employing a timing signal generating circuit comprising a...circuit includes timing signal adjusting means, provided common to each of said slave circuits, for **adjusting** said timing **signal** so as to increase the S/N ratio of a **transmitted** and **received** signal.

121. A semiconductor integrated circuit system as claimed in claim 120, wherein said timing...

...or multiple-bit input or output signals, and each of said slave circuits includes timing **signal** **adjusting** means for **adjusting** said timing **signal** so as to increase the S/N ratio of a **transmitted** and **received** signal.

123. A phase interpolator comprising:
analog periodic waveform generating means for generating an analog...

34/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00329597

A TRANSMIT-RECEIVE MEANS FOR PHASED-ARRAY ACTIVE ANTENNA SYSTEM.

SENDE-EMPFANGSEINRICHTUNG FUR EIN AKTIVES PHASENGESTEUERTES GRUPPENANTENNENSYSTEM.

EMETTEUR-RECEPTEUR POUR RESEAU DEPHASE D'ANTENNES ACTIVES.

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 346394 A1 891220 (Basic)
EP 346394 B1 941019
WO 8806351 880825

February 21, 2003

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88903001 880125; WO 88US312 880125
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 13490 870211
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H01Q-003/26; G01S-007/02;
CITED PATENTS (WO A): US 4503436 A; US 3796976 A; EP 246640 A; GB 2187333 A
; US RE32369 E

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

See also references of WO8806351;

CITED REFERENCES (WO A):

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109,110,112,114,116,120,122;

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 891220 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
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Examination: 891220 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
890824
Change: 920708 A1 Inventor (change)
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Grant: 941019 B1 Granted patent
Oppn None: 951011 B1 No opposition filed
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Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	2755
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	2495
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	3040
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	8121
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			16411
Total word count - documents A + B			16411

...CLAIMS received from the environment outside of said phased array active
antenna system (1a, 1b);

a **signal isolator** (13), said **signal isolator** (13)
operable to keep separate said **transmitted** radio frequency signal
and said **received** radio frequency signal;
a heat dissipator (11) operable to dissipate heat away from said
transmit...

34/5,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00909145 **Image available**

February 21, 2003

**PLANAR LASER ILLUMINATION AND IMAGING (PLIIM) SYSTEMS WITH INTEGRATED
DESPECKLING MECHANISMS PROVIDED THEREIN
SYSTEMES PLIIM D'ILLUMINATION ET D'IMAGERIE AU LASER PLANAIRE A MECANISME
DE DECHATOIEMENT INTEGRE**

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Legal Representative:

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February 21, 2003

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200243195 A2 20020530 (WO 0243195)
Application: WO 2001US44011 20011121 (PCT/WO US0144011)
Priority Application: US 2000721885 20001124; US 2001780027 20010209; US
2001781665 20010212; US 2001883130 20010615; US 2001954477 20010917; US
2001999687 20011031
Parent Application/Grant:
Related by Continuation to: US 2001954477 20010917 (CIP)
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: H01S
Publication Language: English
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Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 298301

English Abstract

Methods of and systems for illuminating objects using planar laser illumination beams having substantially-planar spatial distribution characteristics that extend through the field of view (FOV) of image formation and detection modules employed in such systems. Each planar laser illumination beam is produced from a planar laser illumination beam array (PLIA) comprising a plurality of planar laser illumination modules (PLIMs). Each PLIM comprises a visible laser diode (VLD), a focusing lens, and a cylindrical optical element arranged therewith. The individual planar laser illumination beam components produced from each PLIM are optically combined to produce a composite substantially planar laser illumination beam having substantially uniform power density characteristics over the entire spatial extend thereof and thus the working range of the system. Preferably, each planar laser illumination beam component is focused so that the minimum beam width thereof occurs at a point or plane which is the farthest or maximum object distance at which the system is designed to acquire images, thereby compensating for decreases in the power density of the incident planar laser illumination beam due to the fact that the width of the planar laser illumination beam increases in length for increasing object distances away from the imaging optics. By virtue of the present invention, it is now possible to use both VLDs and high-speed CCD-type image detectors in conveyor, hand-held and hold-under type scanning applications alike, enjoying the advantages and benefits that each such technology has to offer, while avoiding the shortcomings and drawbacks hitherto associated therewith.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne des procedes et systemes d'illumination d'objets au moyen de faisceaux d'illumination laser planaire presentant des caracteristiques de distribution spatiale sensiblement planaire qui couvrent le champ d'observation de formation d'image et de modules de detection employes dans de tels systemes. Chaque faisceau d'illumination laser planaire est produit a partir d'une matrice de faisceaux d'illumination laser planaire (PLIA) comprenant une pluralite de modules PLIM d'illumination par faisceau laser. Chaque PLIM est constitue d'une diode laser visible (VLD), d'une lentille de focalisation, et d'un element optique cylindrique monte en consequence. Chacun des composants du faisceau d'illumination laser planaire produit a partir de chacun des PLIM est soumis a une combinaison optique de facon a produire un faisceau d'illumination laser composite sensiblement planaire aux caracteristiques

February 21, 2003

de densite de puissance sensiblement uniformes sur la totalite de son etendue spatiale, et donc sur la plage operationnelle du systeme. De preference, chaque composant du faisceau d'illumination laser planaire est focalise de facon a n'avoir qu'un minimum de largeur du faisceau au point ou sur le plan qui est a la plus grande distance de l'objet a laquelle le systeme est concu pour l'acquisition d'images, ce qui compense la perte de densite de puissance du faisceau incident d'illumination laser planaire en raison du fait que la largeur du faisceau d'illumination laser planaire augmente en longueur de facon a augmenter la distance par rapport a l'optique d'imagerie. Grace a la presente invention, il est maintenant possible d'utiliser des detecteurs image de type VLD et a cellule CCD grande vitesse dans des applications a bande transporteuse, douchette ou sous-table, tout en tirant profit des avantages que procure une telle technologie, tout en evitant les inconvenients qui s'y rattachaient jusqu'alors.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020530 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20030116 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... type (2-D) image detection arrays. Such image detection arrays can be realized using CCD, **CMOS** or other technologies **currently** known in the art or to be developed in the distance future. Among these illustrative ...

34/5,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00897749 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR HIGHLY PHASED POWER REGULATION USING ADAPTIVE COMPENSATION CONTROL

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE REGULATION DE PUISSANCE HAUTEMENT MIS EN PHASE AU MOYEN D'UN CONTROLE DE COMPENSATION ADAPTIF

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200231951 A2-A3 20020418 (WO 0231951)

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Priority Application: US 2000240337 20001013; US 2001975195 20011010

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU

SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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Main International Patent Class: H02M-003/157

International Patent Class: H02M-003/158

Publication Language: English

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Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9029

English Abstract

A highly phased power regulation (converter) system having an improved control feature is provided. A controller, such as a digital signal processor or microprocessor, receives digital information from a plurality of power conversion blocks and transmits control commands in response to the information. The controller is able to change the mode of operation of the system and/or re-phase the power blocks to accommodate a dynamic load requirement, occasions of high transient response or detection of a fault. A compensation block within the controller is used to regulate the output voltage and provide stability to the system. In one embodiment, the controller is implemented as a PID compensator controller. In another embodiment, a microprocessor is able to receive feedback on its own operation thus providing enabling the controller to anticipate and predict conditions by analyzing precursor data.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme (convertisseur) de regulation de puissance hautement mis en phase a fonction de controle amelioree. Un regulateur, tel qu'un processeur ou un microprocesseur de signaux numeriques recoit des informations numeriques provenant de plusieurs blocs de conversion de puissance et transmet ces commandes de controle en reponse aux informations. Ce regulateur permet de changer le mode de fonctionnement du systeme et/ou de remettre en phase les blocs de puissance afin de s'adapter a une exigence de charge dynamique, a des occasions de reponse transitoire elevee ou a une detection d'erreur. Un bloc de compensation situe a l'interieur du regulateur est utilise en vue de regler la tension de sortie et de rendre stable le systeme. Dans l'un des modes de realisation de l'invention, le regulateur est mis en oeuvre en tant que regulateur PID compensateur. Dans un autre mode de realisation, un microprocesseur permet de recevoir une retroaction sur son propre fonctionnement, permettant ainsi au regulateur d'anticiper et de prevoir des etats par analyse de donnees precurseurs.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Examination 20021003 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt 20021107 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20021107 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... The present embodiment of power IC 406 has particular usefulness in microprocessor power applications, Power IC 406 includes a **voltage sense** block 429, a command interface 430, a current A/D 438, a non-overlap circuit...
...a gate drive 444, a switching element 448, and a current limiter 450. Additionally, power IC 406 may include a **current sense** 449, a zero **current detector** 442, and/or internal protection features, such as a thermal sensor 436 and various other...an acceptable 1 5 range and if not, may transmit a command to the power IC (e.g., to command interface 430) to **adjust** the set **voltage**. Although not illustrated, it should be appreciated that sensed voltage from the load may be...power IC from the system or, alternatively, shut down the system.
The controller 102 supports **power IC identification** to make the

February 21, 2003

system
scalable and addressing enables channel dropping and re-phasing for
certain...

34/5,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00897741 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR HIGHLY PHASED POWER REGULATION

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE REGULATION D'UNE PUISSANCE A PHASE ELEVEE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200231943 A2-A3 20020418 (WO 0231943)

Application: WO 2001US31608 20011010 (PCT/WO US0131608)

Priority Application: US 2000238993 20001010; US 2000239049 20001010; US
2000239166 20001010

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

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SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H02M-003/157

International Patent Class: H02J-001/10

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6696

English Abstract

A highly phased power regulation (converter) system having an improved control feature is provided. A controller, such as a digital signal processor or microprocessor, receives digital information from a plurality of power conversion blocks and transmits control commands in response to the information. The controller is able to change the mode of operation of the system and/or re-phase the power blocks to accommodate a dynamic load requirement, occasions of high transient response or detection of a fault. In one embodiment, a microprocessor receives digital information and converted power from one or more power blocks. In this manner, the microprocessor is able to receive feedback on its own operation. The controller is also able to anticipate and predict conditions by analyzing precursor data. In this manner, the controller is able to modify the system as needed in anticipation of the forthcoming event.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme de regulation (convertisseur) d'une puissance a phase elevee comprenant une caracteristique de commande amelioree. Un dispositif de commande, tel qu'un processeur de signal numerique ou un microprocesseur, recoit des informations numeriques en

February 21, 2003

provenance d'une pluralite de blocs de conversion de la puissance et envoie des commandes de controle en reponse a ces informations. Le dispositif de commande peut changer le mode de fonctionnement du systeme et/ou rephaser les blocs de puissance pour supporter un besoin de charge dynamique, en cas de reponse transitoire importante ou de detection d'une panne. Dans une forme de realisation, un microprocesseur recoit des informations numeriques et de la puissance convertie par un ou plusieurs blocs. De cette maniere, le microprocesseur peut recevoir un retour d'informations sur son propre fonctionnement. Le dispositif de commande peut egalement anticiper et prevoir des conditions au moyen de l'analyse des donnees de previsions. Le dispositif de commande peut ainsi modifier le systeme en fonction des besoins dans l'attente d'un evenement a venir.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Search Rpt 20020906 Late publication of international search report

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Examination 20021017 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... The present embodiment of power IC 406 has particular usefulness in microprocessor power applications. Power IC 406 includes a **voltage sense** block 429, a command interface 430, a current A/D 438, a non-overlap circuit...

...drive 444, a switching element 448, and a current limiter 450. 1 0
Additionally, power IC 406 may include a **current sense** 449, a zero **current detector** 442, and/or internal protection features, such as a thermal sensor 436 and various other...is within an acceptable range and if not, may transmit a command to the power IC (e.g., to command interface 430) to **adjust** the set **voltage**. Although not illustrated, it should be

8

appreciated that sensed voltage from the load may be represented as a positive and a negative **sensed voltage**. In addition, the **sensed voltage** may be filtered prior to receipt at the power IC. Window comparator 432 preferably comprises a high speed, low offset comparator configuration commonly available in...power IC from the system or, alternatively, shut down the system.

The controller 102 supports **power IC identification** to make the system scalable and addressing enables channel dropping and re-phasing for certain...

34/5,K/6 (Item 4 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00822342 **Image available**

ADVANCED METERING SYSTEM ENABLING REGULATION AND BILLING OF UTILITIES BY
THIRD PARTY INTERAGENT

SYSTEME DE COMPTAGE AVANCE PERMETTANT LA REGULATION ET LA FACTURATION DE
SERVICES PAR UN INTERAGENT TIERS

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2001US2055 20010119 (PCT/WO US0102055)
Priority Application: US 2000493600 20000128

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DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

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SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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Main International Patent Class: G07F-015/00

International Patent Class: G07F-007/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9100

English Abstract

A power metering apparatus provides utility services to a customer's facility when the customer prepays or makes other sufficient advance payment assurances. This apparatus is inserted between the utility company's delivery lines and the customer's facility. A utility service interagent establishes an account with a utility supplier for the provision of utility services to the customer's facility, with responsibility for payment and/or provision of utility services lying with the power interagent. When the customer desires utility services, the customer submits prepayment by various means, such as (1) purchasing a payment card and locally presenting the card to the metering apparatus, or (2) providing prepayment or other payment assurances to the interagent via telephone, cable, internet, or another means, in which case the interagent sends machine-readable payment notification to the metering apparatus via telephone, cable connection, etc. Ultimately, the metering apparatus selectively enables the delivery of utility services to the customer's facility depending upon whether the customer has made adequate prepayments.

French Abstract

Un appareil de comptage de courant fournit des services publics a l'installation d'un client lorsque le client prepaye ou donne d'autres assurances suffisantes de paiement a l'avance. Cet appareil est insere entre les lignes de distribution de la compagnie du services publics et l'installation du client. Un interagent de services publics etablit un compte avec un fournisseur de services pour la fourniture de services publics a l'installation du client, avec une responsabilite de paiement et/ou de fourniture de services publics aupres de l'interagent mandate. Lorsque le client demande des services publics, il soumet un prepaiement par divers moyens tels que (1) l'achat d'une carte a prepaiement et la presentation localement de la carte dans l'appareil de comptage ou (2) la fourniture d'un prepaiement ou d'autres assurances de paiement a l'interagent par telephone, cable, l'Internet ou d'autres moyens, auquel cas l'interagent envoie une notification de paiement lisible par machine a l'appareil de comptage par telephone, connexion par cable, etc. Enfin, l'appareil de comptage permet la distribution selective de services publics a l'installation du client, selon que le client a procede aux prepaiements adequats.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010802 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20010802 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

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Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... circuit ("ASIC") having thousands of tiny integrated transistors. Such an ASIC may be implemented with **CMOS**, biCMOS, TTL, VLSI, or another suitable construction. Other **alternatives** include a digital **signal** processing chip ("DSP"), discrete circuitry (such as resistors, capacitors, diodes, inductors, and transistors), field programmable...